

## Introduction by Imâm Muslim

*In the Name of Allâh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.*

Praise be to Allâh, the Lord of the Worlds, and the (blessed) end is for those who achieve *Taqwa*. May Allâh send blessings and peace upon Muḥammad, the Seal (Last) of the Prophets, and upon all the Prophets and Messengers.

You – may Allâh have mercy on you – were inspired by your Creator to research and find out about the reports that have been narrated from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about the teachings, rules, and regulations of Islam, and what they say about reward and punishment, exhortations and warnings, and other issues, along with the chains of narration with which they were narrated and circulated among the scholars. You wanted – may Allâh guide you – to have them written down and compiled in one place, and you asked me to write them down in a brief manner in this book, without too much repetition, because you thought that too much repetition would distract you from your goal of understanding them and deriving knowledge from them. What you asked me to do – may Allâh honor you – I went back and thought about it, and the consequences of it, which are going to be good and beneficial, if Allâh wills. When you asked me to take on this task, I thought that if I managed to do it, and was able to complete it, the first one to benefit from it would be myself in particular, before anyone else. This is so for many reasons, which it would take too long to explain here. But in brief, I would say that presenting a few of these reports in a proper manner is easier, than dealing with many of them. This is especially so for an ordinary man who does not have deep knowledge and would not be able to distinguish between them except, with the help of others. As this is the case, it is better to aim at writing down a few authentic reports rather than many which are unsound.

However, it is hoped that there may be some benefits in writing down a large number of reports and compiling those that are repeated, for the elite among the people, those who have been blessed with some knowledge and understanding, and the familiarity with their causes and reasons. That type of a person, if Allâh wills, would be able to deal with a lot and will benefit from the compilation of a large number of reports. But for ordinary people who do not share the knowledge of the elite, there is no point in their handling a large number of *Aḥâdīth* when they are unable to understand a few.

So we will start writing what you have asked us to write — if Allāh wills — based on a condition which I will tell you about, which is that we are going to examine all the reports that have been narrated from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and divide them into three categories of narrators, without any repetition, unless there is a topic where repetition cannot be avoided because another report has additional material, or a different chain that may support a report that has some fault. Moreover the additional material, which is needed, may be dealt with as a separate *Ḥadīth*. In that case we have to repeat the *Ḥadīth* which has additional material, or refer to the additional material while narrating one *Ḥadīth* only, whenever possible. But referring to the additional material may be difficult, in which case it is easier and beneficial to repeat the *Ḥadīth*.

The first category: Here we will introduce reports that are safer from fault than others, and purer, in that their narrators are righteous people in the narration of *Aḥādīth*, reliable in what they reported, in whose narrations no severe differences are found in, nor erroneous confusion, as may be the case with many *Muḥadīthīn* as is evident from the *Aḥādīth* they narrated.

So we will write down the reports of this type, and follow that with the reports in whose chains there are some people who are not known for their good memory and reliability, unlike those in the first category, on the basis that even though they are of a lower status than the first, they are still known to be truthful and knowledgeable, such as ‘Aṭā’ bin As-Sā’ib, Yazīd bin Abī Ziyād, Laith bin Abī Sulaim, and other narrators like them.

Although they are known among the scholars for the knowledge and honesty that we have described, others among their peers who are better known for their reliability and ability to narrate properly are higher in status and knowledge than them, because this is a higher level according to the scholars.

If you compare those three whom we have named, ‘Aṭā’, Yazīd and Laith, with Manṣūr bin Al-Mu’tamir, Sulaimān Al-A’mash and Ismā’īl bin Abī Khālīd in their reliability in narration and their righteousness in it, you will see that they are different and do not even come close. There is no doubt among the people of *Ḥadīth* about that, because the soundness of memory and proper transmission of *Ḥadīth* by Manṣūr, Al-A’mash and Ismā’īl is well known to them, whereas it is not known at such a level in the case of ‘Aṭā’, Yazīd and Laith.

Similarly, if you compare peers such as Ibn ‘Awn and Ayyūb As-Sakhtiyānī with ‘Awf bin Abī Jamīlah and Ash’ath Al-Ḥumrānī, who were companions of Al-Ḥasan and Ibn Sīrīn, just as Ibn ‘Awn and Ayyūb were companions of theirs, you will see a big difference between the first two and the last two in virtue and soundness of transmission, even though ‘Awf and Ashath are not regarded as untruthful and insincere by people of knowledge, but still their case is that of the level we described them according to the people of knowledge.

We have given these as examples by name, only to explain to those who have no knowledge of how the scholars put people in different categories, so that a man of high status will not be underestimated and a man who is of lower status in terms of knowledge will not be overestimated, and each will be given his rightful position.

It has been mentioned that ‘Āishah, may Allāh the Most High be pleased with her, said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ commanded us to give people their rightful status.”

Based on what we have mentioned above, we will compile the reports narrated from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ which you have asked of us.

With regard to the reports that have been narrated from people whom the people of *Ḥadīth*, or most of them, consider accused, we will not waste our time by narrating their *Aḥādīth*; such as ‘Abdullāh bin Miswar, Abī Ja‘far Al-Madā‘inī, ‘Amr bin Khālīd, ‘Abdul-Quddūs Ash-Shāmī, Muḥammad bin Sa‘īd Al-Maṣlūb, Ghiyāth bin Ibrāhīm, Sulaimān bin ‘Amr Abū Dawūd An-Nakha‘ī, and others of their ilk who were accused of fabricating *Aḥādīth* and making up reports.

Similarly, with regard to those whose narrations are mostly *Munkar* or mistaken, we refrained as well from narrating their *Aḥādīth*.

The sign of *Munkar* in the *Ḥadīth* of a *Muḥaddīth* is if his narration is compared to a *Ḥadīth* narrated by one of the people who has a good memory and is of good character, the reports are different and they have hardly anything in common. If most of the reports narrated by a person are like that, then his narrations will not be used.

Among this category of *Muḥaddīthīn* are: ‘Abdullāh bin Muḥarrar, Yaḥya bin Abī Unaisah, Al-Jarrāḥ bin Al-Minhāl Abū Al-‘Aṭūf, ‘Abbād bin Kathīr, Ḥusain bin ‘Abdullāh bin Dumairah, ‘Umar bin Ṣuḥbān and others like them who narrate *Munkar* in *Aḥādīth*. We do not bother with their *Aḥādīth* nor pay any attention to it.

Because of the ruling of the people of knowledge - which is known from their schools of thought - with regard to accepting a *Ḥadīth* that has been transmitted by only one person, that if his report agrees with some of the narration of the trustworthy among the people of knowledge, and those who have good memories, and his narration is otherwise in agreement with them upon scrutiny, then when this is the case, if he narrates some additional material that is not narrated by his companions, the additional material will be accepted.

But if you see someone relying on a scholar like Az-Zuhrī, with his great knowledge and large number of companions who excelled in transmitting his

*Ḥadīth* and the *Ḥadīth* or others, or like Hishâm bin 'Urwah - for their *Aḥādīth* are well known and shared among the scholars, and their companions transmitted their *Ḥadīth* with no dispute - and he narrated from one or both of them a number of *Ḥadīth* which are not known to any of their companions, and there are no other *Ṣaḥīḥ Aḥādīth* to support them, then it is not permissible to accept the *Ḥadīth* from this type of a person. And Allāh knows best.

We have explained something about the way of the people of *Ḥadīth*, and what anyone who wants to follow their way should do. We will discuss it more - if Allāh wills - in many places in this book, when discussing *Mu'allal* (deficient) reports as we come to them, in places where it is appropriate to comment, if Allāh the Most High wills.

After that - may Allāh have mercy upon you - were it not for what we have seen of the bad conduct of many of those who have appointed themselves as *Ḥadīth* scholars, who should have cast aside the *Da'if* (weak) *Aḥādīth* and *Munkar* reports, and who did not limit themselves to the well known *Ṣaḥīḥ* reports which have been transmitted by trustworthy narrators who are known for their truthfulness and honesty, so that much of what they tell the common folk who have no knowledge is not right and is transmitted by people who are not approved of, and whose reports are criticized by the *A'imma* of *Ḥadīth* such as Mâlik bin Anas, *Shu'bah* bin Al-Ḥajjâj, Sufyân bin 'Uyaynah, Yahya bin Sa'id Al-Qaṭṭân, 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Mahdî and other *A'imma* - then we would not have taken on this mission of distinguishing good reports from bad and writing them down, as you have asked us to do.

But because of what we have mentioned about the people spreading *Munkar* reports with *Da'if* (weak) and unknown chains, and their narrating them to the common folk who do not recognize what is wrong with them, we felt motivated to respond to your request.

*In the Name of Allâh, the Most  
Beneficent, the Most Merciful*

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Chapter 1. The Obligation Of Narrating From The Trustworthy And Ignoring The Liars; And The Warning Against Telling Lies About The Messenger Of Allâh ﷺ

You should know, may Allâh guide you, that it is obligatory for everyone who can distinguish between authentic and unsound reports, and between trustworthy and accused narrators, not to narrate any report unless he is sure of the correctness of the narration and honesty of their narrators, and to avoid those which are narrated by accused narrators and the stubborn among the people of *Bid'ah* (innovation).

The evidence that what we are saying is what is required, is the saying of Allâh, Blessed be He and Most High: "O you who believe! If a *Fâsiq* (liar — evil person) comes to you with any news, verify it, lest you should harm people in ignorance, and afterwards you become regretful for what you have done.<sup>[1]</sup> And His, Most Sublime and Most Praised saying: ...Such as you

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ وَجُوبِ الرِّوَايَةِ  
عَنِ الثَّقَاتِ وَتَرْكِ الْكَذَّابِينَ، وَالتَّحْذِيرُ  
مِنَ الْكَذْبِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ)  
(التحفة ١)

وَأَعْلَمُ - وَفَقَّكَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى - أَنَّ  
الْوَاجِبَ عَلَى كُلِّ أَحَدٍ عَرَفَ التَّمْيِيزَ بَيْنَ  
صَحِيحِ الرِّوَايَاتِ وَسَقِيمِهَا، وَثِقَاتِ  
الْثَّقَاتِ لَهَا مِنَ الْمُتَهَمِينَ - أَنْ لَا يَرْوِيَ  
مِنْهَا إِلَّا مَا عَرَفَ صِحَّةَ مَخْرَجِهِ وَالسَّتَارَةَ  
فِي نَاقِلِيهِ، وَأَنْ يَتَّقِيَ مِنْهَا مَا كَانَ مِنْهَا  
عَنْ أَهْلِ الثُّهْمِ وَالْمُعَانِدِينَ مِنْ أَهْلِ  
الْبِدْعِ.

وَالدَّلِيلُ عَلَى أَنَّ الَّذِي قُلْنَا مِنْ هَذَا  
هُوَ اللَّازِمُ دُونَ مَا خَالَفَهُ، قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَبَارَكَ  
وَتَعَالَى ذِكْرُهُ: ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِنْ  
جَاءَكُمْ فَاسِقٌ بِنَبَأٍ فَتَبَيَّنُوا أَنْ تُصِيبُوا قَوْمًا  
بِجَهْلَةٍ فَتُصِيبُوا عَلَى مَا فَعَلْتُمْ تَنِيمِينَ﴾  
[الحجرات: ٦]. وَقَالَ جَلَّ ثَنَاؤُهُ:  
﴿مَنْ تَرْضَوْنَ مِنَ الشُّهَدَاءِ﴾ [البقرة:

<sup>[1]</sup> *Al-Hujurat* 49:6.

agree for witnesses...<sup>[1]</sup> And His [the Mighty and Sublime] saying: And take as witness two just persons from amongst you (Muslims)...<sup>[2]</sup>

The Verses that we have quoted prove that the report of a *Fâsiq* (liar or evil person) is to be rejected and not accepted, and that the testimony of one who is not just is to be rejected.

Even though there is a distinction between the meaning of 'report' and 'testimony' in some ways, yet most of their applied meanings are the same, because the report of a *Fâsiq* is not acceptable according to the scholars, just as his testimony is rejected by all of them. The *Sunnah* indicates that *Munkar* reports are to be rejected just as the Qur'ân indicates that the report of a *Fâsiq* is to be rejected. This is seen in the well-known report from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: "Whoever narrates a *Hadîth* from me knowing that it is false, then he is one of the liars."<sup>[3]</sup>

[1] It was narrated that Al-Mughîrah bin *Shu'bah* said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said that."

And he mentioned the above narrated *Hadîth*, that "Whoever

٢٨٢]. وَقَالَ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]: ﴿وَأَشْهِدُوا ذَوَىٰ عَدْلٍ مِّنكُمْ﴾ [الطلاق: ٢]. فَذَلَّ بِمَا ذَكَّرْنَا مِنْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةِ - أَنَّ خَبَرَ الْفَاسِقِ سَاقِطٌ غَيْرُ مَقْبُولٍ، وَأَنَّ شَهَادَةَ غَيْرِ الْعَدْلِ مَرْدُودَةٌ.

وَالْخَبَرُ، وَإِنْ فَارَقَ مَعْنَاهُ مَعْنَى الشَّهَادَةِ فِي بَعْضِ الْوُجُوهِ، فَقَدْ يَجْتَمِعَانِ فِي أَعْظَمِ مَعَانِيهِمَا، إِذْ كَانَ خَبَرُ الْفَاسِقِ غَيْرَ مَقْبُولٍ عِنْدَ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ. كَمَا أَنَّ شَهَادَتَهُ مَرْدُودَةٌ عِنْدَ جَمِيعِهِمْ، وَذَلَّتِ السُّنَّةُ عَلَى نَفْيِ رِوَايَةِ الْمُنْكَرِ مِنَ الْأَخْبَارِ، كَتَحْوِ دَلَالَةِ الْقُرْآنِ عَلَى نَفْيِ خَبَرِ الْفَاسِقِ، وَهُوَ الْأَكْثَرُ الْمَشْهُورُ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ حَدَّثَ عَنِّي بِحَدِيثٍ يَرَى أَنَّهُ كَذِبٌ فَهُوَ أَحَدُ الْكَاذِبِينَ».

[١] حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ سُمْرَةَ بْنِ جُنْدَبٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ -

[1] *Al-Baqarah* 2:282.

[2] *Af-Talâq* 65:2.

[3] And it is also read: "Then he is one of the two liars."

narrates a *Hadīth* from me knowing that it is false, then he is one of the liars.”

أَيْضًا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ وَسَفْيَانَ، عَنْ حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ مَيْمُونِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبٍ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَا: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَلِكَ.

## Chapter 2. The Seriousness Of Telling Lies About The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ تَغْلِيظِ الْكَذْبِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ) (التحفة ٢)

[2]1 - (1) It was narrated from Ribʿī bin Hirāsh that he heard ‘Alī, may Allāh be pleased with him, delivering a *Khutbah* in which he said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Do not tell lies about me, for whoever tells lies about me will enter the Fire.’”

[٢] ١- (١) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ رَبِيعِ بْنِ جَرَّاشٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَلِيًّا - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - يَخْطُبُ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَكْذِبُوا عَلَيَّ فَإِنَّهُ مَنْ يَكْذِبْ عَلَيَّ يَلِجِ النَّارَ».

[3] 2 - (2) It was narrated that Anas bin Mālik said: “What prevents me from narrating many *Aḥādīth* to you is the fact that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever tells a lie about me deliberately, let him take his seat in the Fire.’”

[٣] ٢- (٢) وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ [أَنَّهُ] قَالَ: إِنَّهُ لَيَمْنَعُنِي أَنْ أَحَدِّثَكُمْ حَدِيثًا كَثِيرًا؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ تَعَمَّدَ عَلَيَّ كَذِبًا فَلْيَتَبَوَّأْ مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ النَّارِ».

[4] 3 - (3) It was narrated that Abū Hurairah said: “The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: ‘Whoever tells a lie about me

[٤] ٣- (٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ الْغُبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَصِينٍ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ

deliberately, let him take his seat in the Fire.”

[5] 4 - (4) ‘Alî bin Rabî’ah Al-Wâlibî said: “I came to the *Masjid* when Al-Mughîrah was the governor of Al-Kûfah, and Al-Mughîrah said: I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: “To lie about me is not like lying about anyone else. Whoever tells a lie about me deliberately, let him take his seat in the Fire.”

[6] A similar report (as no. 5) was narrated from Al-Mughîrah bin Shu’bah from the Prophet ﷺ, but he did not mention: “To lie about me is not like lying about anyone else.”

### Chapter 3. The Prohibition Of Speaking Of Everything That One Hears

[7] 5 - (5) It was narrated that Hafṣ bin ‘Āṣim said: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘It is sufficient lying for a man to speak of everything that he hears.’”

قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ كَذَبَ عَلَيَّ مُتَعَمِّدًا فَلْيَتَّبِعُوا مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ النَّارِ».

[٥] - (٤) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ رَبِيعَةَ الْوَالِئِيُّ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ وَالْمُغِيرَةَ أَمِيرُ الْكُوفَةِ - قَالَ - فَقَالَ الْمُغِيرَةُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ كَذِبًا عَلَيَّ لَيْسَ كَكَذِبٍ عَلَى أَحَدٍ، فَمَنْ كَذَبَ عَلَيَّ مُتَعَمِّدًا فَلْيَتَّبِعُوا مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ النَّارِ».

[٦] وَحَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ الْأَسَدِيُّ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ الْأَسَدِيِّ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: «إِنَّ كَذِبًا عَلَيَّ لَيْسَ كَكَذِبٍ عَلَى أَحَدٍ».

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنِ

الْحَدِيثِ بِكُلِّ مَا سَمِعَ) (التحفة ٣)

[٧] ٥ - (٥) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ خُبَيْبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:



«كَفَى بِالْمَرْءِ كَذِبًا أَنْ يُحَدِّثَ بِكُلِّ مَا سَمِعَ».

[8] A similar report (as no. 7) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٨] وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ خُثَيْبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ ذَلِكَ.

[9] ‘Umar bin Al-Khattâb, may Allâh be pleased with him, said: “It is sufficient lying for a man to speak of everything that he hears.”

[٩] وَحَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عُمَانَ التَّهْدِيدِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ -: بِحَسْبِ الْمَرْءِ مِنَ الْكَذِبِ أَنْ يُحَدِّثَ بِكُلِّ مَا سَمِعَ.

[10] Ibn Wahb said: “Mâlik said to me: ‘You should know that no man who speaks of everything that he hears will be free of faults, and he will never be an *Imâm* who speaks of everything that he hears.’”

[١٠] وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ سَرْحٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، قَالَ: قَالَ لِي مَالِكٌ: أَعْلَمُ أَنَّهُ لَيْسَ يَسْلَمُ رَجُلٌ حَدَّثَ بِكُلِّ مَا سَمِعَ، وَلَا يَكُونُ إِمَامًا أَبَدًا، وَهُوَ يُحَدِّثُ بِكُلِّ مَا سَمِعَ.

[11] It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh said: “It is sufficient lying for a man to speak of everything that he hears.”

[١١] حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْأَخْوَصِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: بِحَسْبِ الْمَرْءِ مِنَ الْكَذِبِ أَنْ يُحَدِّثَ بِكُلِّ مَا سَمِعَ.

[12] Muḥammad bin Al-

[١٢] وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ:

Muthanna said: "I heard 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Mahdî say: 'No man will be a *Imâm* whose example is followed unless he refrains from (speaking of) some of the things that he hears.'"

[13] It was narrated that Sufyân bin Hûsain said: "Iyâs bin Mu'âwiyah asked me: 'I see that you are fond of learning Qur'ân. Recite a *Sûrah* to me and explain it so that I may see how much you have learned.' I did that and he said to me: 'Remember what I am going to say to you: "Beware of narrating the distorted reports, for anyone who does that only humiliates himself and the people will deny his narrations.'"

[14] It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Utbah that 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd said: "You will never narrate a *Hadîth* to the people that beyond their grasp, except that it will be a source of *Fitnah* (confusion) for some of them."

#### Chapter 4. The Prohibition Of Narrating From *Da'îf* (Weak) Narrators, And Being Cautious With Them

[15] 6 - (6) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "At the end of my *Ummah* there will

سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ مَهْدِيٍّ يَقُولُ: لَا يَكُونُ الرَّجُلُ إِمَامًا يُقْتَدَى بِهِ حَتَّى يُنْسِكَ عَنْ بَعْضِ مَا سَمِعَ.

[١٣] وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ مُقَلَّمٍ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ قَالَ: سَأَلَنِي إِيَّاسُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَرَاكَ قَدْ كَلِمْتَ بِعِلْمِ الْقُرْآنِ فَأَقْرَأْ عَلَيَّ سُورَةً، وَفَسِّرْ حَتَّى أَنْظُرَ فِيمَا عَلِمْتَ - قَالَ -: فَفَعَلْتُ، فَقَالَ لِي: اخْفِظْ عَلَيَّ مَا أَقُولُ لَكَ: إِيَّاكَ وَالشَّاعَةَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ، فَإِنَّهُ قَلَمًا حَمَلَهَا أَحَدٌ إِلَّا ذَلَّ فِي نَفْسِهِ وَكُذِبَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ.

[١٤] وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَزْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاتٍ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: مَا أَنْتَ بِمُحَدِّثٍ قَوْمًا حَدِيثًا لَا تَبْلُغُهُ عُقُولُهُمْ، إِلَّا كَانَ لِبَعْضِهِمْ فِتْنَةٌ.

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ النَّهْيِ عَنِ الرِّوَايَةِ عَنِ الضَّعِيفِ وَالِاحْتِيَاظِ فِي تَحْمِيلِهَا)  
(التحفة ٤)

[١٥] ٦ - (٦) وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا

be people who will narrate to you things that neither you nor your forefathers ever heard. Beware of them and stay away from them.”

[16] 7 - (7) Muslim bin Yasâr narrated that he heard Abû Hurairah say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: ‘At the end of time there will be imposters and liars who will bring *Ahâdith* that neither you nor your forefathers ever heard. Beware of them and stay away from them, and do not let them mislead you or confuse you.’”

[17] It was narrated that ‘Âmir bin ‘Abdah said: “‘Abdullâh said: ‘The *Shaiṭân* appears in the form of a man, coming to people and telling them false reports. Then they disperse, and a man among them says: I heard a man whose face I recognize, but I do not know his name, telling me (such and such).’”

عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو هَانِيءٍ عَنْ أَبِي عُمَانَ مُسْلِمِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «سَيَكُونُ فِي آخِرِ أُمَّتِي أَنَاسٌ يُحَدِّثُونَكُمْ مَا لَمْ تَسْمَعُوا أَنْتُمْ وَلَا آبَاؤُكُمْ، فَإِيَّاكُمْ وَإِيَّاهُمْ».

[١٦] ٧- (٧) وَحَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ حَزْمَةَ بْنِ عِمْرَانَ التَّجِيبِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو شُرَيْحٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ شَرَّاحِيلَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُسْلِمُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَكُونُ فِي آخِرِ الزَّمَانِ دَجَالُونَ كَذَّابُونَ، يَأْتُونَكُمْ مِنَ الْأَحَادِيثِ بِمَا لَمْ تَسْمَعُوا أَنْتُمْ وَلَا آبَاؤُكُمْ، فَإِيَّاكُمْ وَإِيَّاهُمْ، لَا يُضِلُّونَكُمْ وَلَا يَفْتِنُونَكُمْ».

[١٧] وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشْعَثُ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ الْمُسَيَّبِ بْنِ رَافِعٍ، عَنْ غَامِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ لَيَتَمَثَّلُ فِي صُورَةِ الرَّجُلِ، فَيَأْتِي الْقَوْمَ فَيَحَدِّثُهُم بِالْحَدِيثِ مِنَ الْكَذِبِ، فَيَتَفَرَّقُونَ، فَيَقُولُ الرَّجُلُ مِنْهُمْ: سَمِعْتُ رَجُلًا أَعْرِفُ وَجْهَهُ، وَلَا أَدْرِي مَا اسْمُهُ، يُحَدِّثُ.

[18] It was narrated that ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr bin Al-‘Ās said: “There are devils detained in the sea who were put in chains by (Prophet) Sulaimān. Soon they will emerge and recite (what they falsely claim is) Qur’ān to the people.”

[19] It was narrated that Tāwūs said: “This man” - meaning Bushair bin Ka‘b - “came to Ibn ‘Abbās and started telling him something. Ibn ‘Abbās said to him: ‘Repeat to me the report of so-and-so.’ He repeated it to him, and he said to him: ‘Repeat to me the report of so-and-so.’ He repeated it to him, and said: ‘I do not know (what is your intention). Do you approve of everything else I say, and have a problem with this one? Or do you have a problem with everything I say and approve only of this one?’ Ibn ‘Abbās said to him: ‘We used to narrate from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ when there were no lies that had been fabricated against him, but when the people rode high and low,<sup>[1]</sup> we stopped narrating from him.”

[١٨] وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو ابْنِ الْعَاصِ قَالَ: إِنَّ فِي الْبَحْرِ شَيَاطِينَ مَسْجُونَةً أَوْقَعَهَا سُلَيْمَانُ، يُوشِكُ أَنْ تَخْرُجَ فَتَقْرَأَ عَلَى النَّاسِ قُرْآنًا.

[١٩] وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ، وَسَعِيدُ ابْنِ عَمْرٍو الْأَشْعَثِيُّ جَمِيعًا، عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ حُجَيْرٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ هَذَا إِلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ - يَعْنِي بُشَيْرَ بْنَ كَعْبٍ - فَجَعَلَ يُحَدِّثُهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: عُدْ لِحَدِيثِ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَعَادَ لَهُ ثُمَّ حَدَّثَهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: عُدْ لِحَدِيثِ كَذَا وَكَذَا. فَعَادَ لَهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: مَا أُدْرِي، أَعَرَفْتَ حَدِيثِي كُلَّهُ وَأَنْكَرْتَ هَذَا؟ أَمْ أَنْكَرْتَ حَدِيثِي كُلَّهُ وَعَرَفْتَ هَذَا؟ فَقَالَ لَهُ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: إِنَّا كُنَّا نَحَدِّثُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذْ لَمْ [يَكُنْ] يُكَذِّبُ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا رَكِبَ النَّاسُ الصُّعْبَ وَالذَّلُولَ، تَرَكْنَا الْحَدِيثَ عَنْهُ.

<sup>[1]</sup> Meaning they started to narrate a great deal from here and there without ascertaining their authenticity.

[20] It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "We used to memorize *Hadîth*, and that which is narrated from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ deserved to be memorized. But when you started riding every high and low, (to narrate a great deal), there is no way."

[21] It was narrated that Mujâhid said: "Bushair bin Ka'b Al-'Adawî came to Ibn 'Abbâs and started narrating to him and saying: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said,...' 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said,...' Ibn 'Abbâs did not approve of his reports and did not even look at him. He said: 'O Ibn 'Abbâs, why is it that I do not see you listening to what I tell you? I am narrating to you from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and you are not paying attention.' Ibn 'Abbâs said: 'At one time, if we heard a man say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said," we would all turn to look at him and listen to him. But when the people started to ride high and low (to narrate a great deal), we did not accept from the people anything but that which we are familiar with.'"

[22] It was narrated that Ibn Abî Mulaikah said: "I wrote to Ibn 'Abbâs asking him to write something for me, but to be

[٢٠] وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: إِنَّمَا كُنَّا نَحْفَظُ الْحَدِيثَ، وَالْحَدِيثُ يُحْفَظُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَأَمَّا إِذْ رَكِبْتُمْ كُلَّ صَعْبٍ وَذُلُولٍ، فَهَيْهَاتَ.

[٢١] وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو أَيُّوبَ سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ الْغَيْلَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو غَامِرٍ يَعْنِي الْعَقْدِيَّ: حَدَّثَنَا رَبَاحٌ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ بُشَيْرُ بْنُ كَعْبٍ الْعَدَوِيُّ إِلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ فَجَعَلَ يُحَدِّثُ وَيَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَجَعَلَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ لَا يَأْذُنُ لِحَدِيثِهِ وَلَا يَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ: يَا ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ! مَا لِي لَا أَرَاكَ تَسْمَعُ لِحَدِيثِي؟ أَحَدُثُكَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَا تَسْمَعُ. فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: إِنَّا كُنَّا مَرَّةً إِذَا سَمِعْنَا رَجُلًا يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ - ابْتَدَرْتُهُ أَبْصَارُنَا، وَأَضَعَيْنَا إِلَيْهِ يَدَايِنَا، فَلَمَّا رَكِبَ النَّاسُ الصَّعْبَةَ، وَالذُّلُولَ، لَمْ نَأْخُذْ مِنَ النَّاسِ إِلَّا مَا نَعْرِفُ.

[٢٢] وَحَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو الضَّبِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا نَافِعُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ قَالَ: كَتَبْتُ إِلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَسْأَلُهُ أَنْ

selective. He said: 'A sincere boy, I will choose for him and be selective.' He called for a record of judgements passed by 'Alî, and he started to write down some of them and he would come across some things and say: 'By Allâh, 'Alî would never have passed such a judgement unless he got it wrong.'"

[23] It was narrated that Tâwûs said: "A book containing judgements passed by 'Alî, may Allâh be pleased with him, was brought to Ibn 'Abbâs. He erased all of them except a few," and Sufyân bin 'Uyaynah gestured with his hand.

[24] It was narrated that Abû Ishâq said: "When they introduced those things after 'Alî was gone, a man from among the companions of 'Alî said: 'May Allâh kill them! What great knowledge they have corrupted.'"

[25] Abû Bakr - meaning bin 'Ayyâsh - narrated: "I heard Al-Mughîrah say: 'No report narrated from 'Alî by anyone could be believed, except that which was narrated from the companions of 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd.'"

يَكْتُبُ لِي كِتَابًا وَيُخْفِي عَلَيَّ، فَقَالَ: وَلَدٌ نَاصِحٌ، أَنَا اخْتَارَ لَهُ الْأُمُورَ اخْتِيَارًا وَأَخْفِي عَنْهُ - قَالَ فَدَعَا بِقَضَاءٍ عَلَيَّ - فَجَعَلَ يَكْتُبُ مِنْهُ أَشْيَاءَ، وَيَمُرُّ بِهِ الشَّيْءُ، فَيَقُولُ: وَاللَّهِ! مَا قَضَى بِهَذَا عَلَيَّ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ ضَلًّا.

[٢٣] حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ حُجْبِيرٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ قَالَ: أَتَى ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ بِكِتَابٍ فِيهِ قَضَاءٌ عَلَيَّ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - فَمَحَاهُ إِلَّا قَدَرًا - وَأَشَارَ سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ بِذِرَاعِهِ.

[٢٤] حَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَقَ قَالَ: لَمَّا أَخَذْتُمَا تِلْكَ الْأَشْيَاءَ بَعْدَ عَلِيٍّ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - قَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ عَلِيٍّ: قَاتِلَهُمُ اللَّهُ! أَيُّ عِلْمٍ أَفْسَدُوا.

[٢٥] حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ يَغْنِي ابْنَ عِيَّاشٍ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْمُغِيرَةَ يَقُولُ: لَمْ يَكُنْ يُصَدَّقُ عَلَى عَلِيٍّ فِي الْحَدِيثِ عَنْهُ، إِلَّا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ.

**Chapter 5. Clarification That The Chain Of Narration Is Part Of The Religion, And Reports Should Only Be Narrated From Those Who Are Trustworthy, And That Critical Assessment And Evaluation of Narrators For Things That Are True Is Permissible And Is In Fact Obligatory; And That Doing So Is Not Backbiting That Is Forbidden, Rather It Is Defending The Honorable *Shari'ah***

[26] It was narrated that Muḥammad bin Sīrīn said: "This knowledge is the (foundation of) religion, so watch from whom you learn your religion."

[27] It was narrated that Ibn Sīrīn said: "They used not to ask about chains (of narration), but when the *Fitnah* occurred, they said: 'Tell us about your men (in the chain of narration).' They would look for the people of *Sunnah* (in them) to accept their *Hadīth*, and they would look for the people of *Bid'ah* (in them) to reject their *Hadīth*."

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ بَيَانِ أَنَّ الْإِسْنَادَ مِنَ الدِّينِ، وَأَنَّ الرِّوَايَةَ لَا تَكُونُ إِلَّا عَنِ الثَّقَاتِ، وَأَنَّ جَرَحَ الرِّوَاةِ بِمَا هُوَ فِيهِمْ جَائِزٌ بَلْ وَاجِبٌ، وَأَنَّهُ لَيْسَ مِنَ الْغِيَةِ الْمَحْرَمَةِ، بَلْ مِنَ الذَّبِّ عَنِ الشَّرِيعَةِ الْمَكْرَمَةِ) (التحفة ٥)

[٢٦] حَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ بْنُ الرَّبِيعِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ وَهْشَامٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ؛ قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنَا فَضِيلٌ عَنْ هِشَامٍ - قَالَ -: وَحَدَّثَنَا مَخْلَدُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ قَالَ: إِنَّ هَذَا الْعِلْمَ دِينٌ، فَانْظُرُوا عَمَّنْ تَأْخُذُونَ دِينَكُمْ.

[٢٧] حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ زَكْرِيَاءَ، عَنْ عَاصِمِ الْأَخْوَلِ، عَنْ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ قَالَ: لَمْ يَكُونُوا يَسْأَلُونَ عَنِ الْإِسْنَادِ، فَلَمَّا وَقَعَتِ الْفِتْنَةُ قَالُوا: سَمُّوا لَنَا رِجَالَكُمْ، فَيَنْظُرَ إِلَى أَهْلِ السُّنَّةِ فَيُؤْخَذَ حَدِيثُهُمْ، وَيَنْظُرَ إِلَى أَهْلِ الْبِدْعِ فَلَا يُؤْخَذَ حَدِيثُهُمْ.

[28] It was narrated that Sulaimân bin Mûsâ said: "I met Tâwûs and said: 'So-and-so narrated such-and-such to me.' He said: 'If [your companion] is *Maliy'an* (able)<sup>[1]</sup> then learn from him."

[٢٨] حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ  
الْحَنْظَلِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى وَهُوَ ابْنُ يُونُسَ:  
حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ  
مُوسَى، قَالَ لَقِيتُ طَاوُسًا فَقُلْتُ: حَدِّثْنِي  
فَلَانٌ كَيْتٌ وَكَيْتٌ. قَالَ: إِنْ كَانَ  
[صَاحِبُكَ] مَلِيًّا فَخُذْ عَنْهُ.

[29] Sa'eed bin 'Abdul 'Aziz said: It was narrated that Sulaimân bin Mûsâ said: "I said to Tâwûs: 'So-and-so narrated such-and-such to me.' He said: 'If your companion is *Maliy'an* (able), then learn from him."

[٢٩] وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ  
الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَرْوَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ  
الدَّمَشَقِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ،  
عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ مُوسَى، قَالَ قُلْتُ  
لِطَاوُسٍ: إِنْ فَلَانًا حَدَّثَنِي بِكَذَا وَكَذَا،  
قَالَ: إِنْ كَانَ صَاحِبُكَ مَلِيًّا فَخُذْ عَنْهُ.

[30] It was narrated from Ibn Abî Zinâd that his father said: "In Al-Madînah, I met one hundred men, all of whom were reliable, but no one accepted *Ahâdîth* from them. It was said: 'He is not one of its people.'<sup>[2]</sup>

[٣٠] حَدَّثَنَا نَصْرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ:  
حَدَّثَنَا الْأَضْمَعِيُّ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ،  
عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: أَذْرَكْتُ بِالْمَدِينَةِ مِائَةً كُلُّهُمْ  
مَأْمُونٌ، مَا يُؤْخَذُ عَنْهُمْ الْحَدِيثُ، يُقَالُ:  
لَيْسَ مِنْ أَهْلِهِ.

[31] It was narrated that Mis'ar said: "I heard Sa'd bin Ibrâhîm say: 'There is to be no narrating from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ except from those who are trustworthy.'<sup>[3]</sup>

[٣١] حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَمَرَ  
الْمَكِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ  
ابْنُ خَلَّادٍ الْبَاهِلِيُّ، وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ، قَالَ:  
سَمِعْتُ سُفْيَانَ بْنَ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ قَالَ:

[1] Meaning, trustworthy, precise and reliable, firm in his religion and his understanding, like one who would be relied upon to collect wealth.

[2] Meaning, he has no knowledge of this field.

[3] Meaning, the narrations attributed to Allâh's Messenger ﷺ are not accepted but from the trustworthy.



سَمِعْتُ سَعْدَ بْنَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ يَقُولُ: لَا يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَّا الثَّقَاتُ.

[32] Muḥammad bin ‘Abdullâh bin Quhzâdh - from the people of Marw - narrated to me, he said: “I heard ‘Abdân bin ‘Uthmân saying: “Abdullâh bin Al-Mubâarak said: “The chain (of narration) is part of religion, were it not for the chain, anyone could say whatever he wanted.”

He (Muslim) said: Muḥammad bin ‘Abdullâh said: “Al-‘Abbâs bin Abî Rizmah said to me: ‘I heard ‘Abdullâh say: “The criterion between us and other people is these lists,” meaning the chain of narration.

Muḥammad said: “I heard Abû Ishâq Ibrâhîm bin ‘Eisâ At-Tâlaqânî say: ‘I said to ‘Abdullâh bin Al-Mubâarak: “O Abû ‘Abdur-Rahmân, there is a *Ḥadîth* which says: ‘It is part of honoring one’s parents in death after honoring them in life to pray on behalf of your parents when you pray, and fast on behalf of your parents when you fast.”’ ‘Abdullâh said: “O Abû Ishâq! From whom (did you get) this?” I said to him: “This *Ḥadîth* is from *Shihâb* bin *Khirâsh*.” He said: “He is trustworthy. From whom did he get it?” I said: “From Al-Ḥajjâj bin Dînâr.” He said: “He is trustworthy. From whom did he get it?” I said: “The Messenger

[٣٢] وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ قُهَزَادَ - مِنْ أَهْلِ مَرْوَ - قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَانَ بْنَ عُثْمَانَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ابْنَ الْمُبَارَكِ يَقُولُ: الْإِسْنَادُ مِنَ الدِّينِ، وَلَوْلَا الْإِسْنَادُ لَقَالَ مَنْ شَاءَ مَا شَاءَ.

قَالَ وَقَالَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي الْعَبَّاسُ بْنُ أَبِي رِزْمَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ الْقَوْمِ الْقَوَائِمُ، يَعْنِي الْإِسْنَادَ.

وَقَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا إِسْحَقَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنَ عَيْسَى الطَّلَقَانِيَّ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْمُبَارَكِ، يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ! الْحَدِيثُ الَّذِي جَاءَ: «إِنَّ مِنَ الْبِرِّ بَعْدَ الْبِرِّ، أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ لِأَبَوَيْكَ مَعَ صَلَاتِكَ، وَتَصُومَ لَهُمَا مَعَ صَوْمِكَ» قَالَ فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: يَا أَبَا إِسْحَقَ! عَمَّنْ هَذَا؟ قَالَ قُلْتُ لَهُ: هَذَا مِنْ حَدِيثِ شِهَابِ بْنِ خِرَاشٍ، فَقَالَ: ثِقَّةٌ، عَمَّنْ؟ قَالَ قُلْتُ: عَنِ الْحَجَّاجِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، قَالَ: ثِقَّةٌ، عَمَّنْ؟ قَالَ قُلْتُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. قَالَ: يَا أَبَا إِسْحَقَ! إِنَّ بَيْنَ الْحَجَّاجِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ وَبَيْنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مَفَاوِزَ، تَنْقَطِعُ فِيهَا أَعْنَاقُ

of Allâh ﷺ said.” He said: “O Abû Ishâq, betwîn Al-Ḥajjâj bin Dînâr and the Prophet ﷺ there is a big gap which cannot be easily bridged. But there is no dispute concerning charity (given on behalf of deceased parents).”

Muḥammad said: “I heard ‘Alî bin Ṣhaqîq say: ‘I heard ‘Abdullâh bin Al-Mubârak say, in front of the people: “Ignore the *Aḥâdīth* of ‘Amr bin Thâbit, for he used to verbally abuse the *Salaf*.”

[33] It was narrated that Abû ‘Aqîl, the companion of Buhayyah said:<sup>[1]</sup> “I was sitting with Al-Qâsim bin ‘Ubaidullâh and Yahyâ bin Sa‘eed. Yahyâ said to Al-Qâsim: ‘O Abû Muḥammad! How grave it is for a great man like you to be asked a question about this religion and you have no knowledge of it and no answer.’ Al-Qâsim said to him: ‘Why is that?’ He said: ‘Because you are the son of two *Imâm* of guidance, the son of Abû Bakr and ‘Umar.’ Al-Qâsim said to him: ‘What is worse than that is one who knows about Allâh but speaks without knowledge, or accepts a report from one who is not trustworthy.’ He fell silent and did not answer him.”

الْمَطِيِّ، وَلَكِنْ لَيْسَ فِي الصَّدَقَةِ اخْتِلَافٌ.

وَقَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ: سَمِعْتُ عَلِيَّ بْنَ شَقِيقٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ الْمُبَارَكِ يَقُولُ عَلَى رُءُوسِ النَّاسِ: دَعُوا حَدِيثَ عَمْرٍو ابْنِ ثَابِتٍ فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ يَسُبُّ السَّلَفَ.

[٣٣] وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ النَّضْرِ بْنُ أَبِي النَّضْرِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو النَّضْرِ هَاشِمُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَقِيلٍ صَاحِبُ بُهَيْةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ جَالِسًا عِنْدَ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ وَيَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ فَقَالَ يَحْيَى لِلْقَاسِمِ: يَا أَبَا مُحَمَّدٍ! إِنَّهُ قَبِيحٌ عَلَى مِثْلِكَ، عَظِيمٌ أَنْ تُسْأَلَ عَنْ شَيْءٍ مِنْ أَمْرِ هَذَا الدِّينِ، فَلَا يُوْجَدُ عِنْدَكَ مِنْهُ عِلْمٌ وَلَا فَرْجٌ، أَوْ عِلْمٌ وَلَا مَخْرَجٌ فَقَالَ لَهُ الْقَاسِمُ: وَعَمَّ ذَاكَ؟ قَالَ: لِأَنَّكَ ابْنُ إِمَامَيْنِ هُدَى ابْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرُ، قَالَ يَقُولُ لَهُ الْقَاسِمُ: أَقْبَحُ مِنْ ذَاكَ عِنْدَ مَنْ عَقَلَ عَنِ اللَّهِ، أَنْ أَقُولَ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ، أَوْ أَخَذَ عَنْ غَيْرِ ثِقَةٍ، قَالَ فَسَكَتَ فَمَا أَجَابَهُ.

<sup>[1]</sup> He was her freed slave, and his name is Yahyâ bin Al-Mutawakkil.

[34] It was narrated by Sufyân [bin 'Uyaynah] who said: "They informed me about Abû 'Aqîl, the companion of Buhayyah; that a son of 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar was asked about something of which he did not have any knowledge. Yahyâ bin Sa'eed said to him: 'I feel it is very grave that a man like you, who is the son of two *Imâm* of guidance' - meaning 'Umar and Ibn 'Umar - 'can be asked about something of which he has no knowledge.' He said: 'By Allâh, it is more serious than that before Allâh and before anyone who has any knowledge of Allâh, to speak without knowledge, or to narrate from someone who is not trustworthy.' Abû 'Aqîl Yahyâ bin Al-Mutawakkil was present while the two of them said that."

[35] It was narrated that Yahyâ bin Sa'eed said: "I asked Sufyân Ath-Thawrî, Shu'bah, Mâlik and Ibn 'Uyaynah about a man who was not reliable in narration of *Hadîth*, but a man came and asked me about him. They said: 'Tell them that he is not reliable.'"

[36] It was narrated that An-Nadr said: "While Ibn 'Awn was standing in the threshold,<sup>[1]</sup> he was asked about the *Hadîth* of Shahr. He said: 'They

[٣٤] وَحَدَّثَنِي يَشْرُ بْنُ الْحَكَمِ الْعَبْدِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سُفْيَانَ [بْنَ عُيَيْنَةَ] يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرُونِي عَنْ أَبِي عَقِيلٍ صَاحِبِ بُهَيَّةَ أَنَّ ابْنَ لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ سَأَلُوهُ عَنْ شَيْءٍ لَمْ يَكُنْ عِنْدَهُ فِيهِ عِلْمٌ فَقَالَ لَهُ يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: وَاللَّهِ! إِنِّي لِأَعْظُمُ أَنْ يَكُونَ مِثْلَكَ، وَأَنْتَ ابْنُ إِمَامِي الْهُدَى - يَعْنِي عُمَرَ وَابْنَ عُمَرَ - تُسْأَلُ عَنْ أَمْرِ لَيْسَ عِنْدَكَ فِيهِ عِلْمٌ فَقَالَ: أَعْظُمُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ وَاللَّهِ! عِنْدَ اللَّهِ، وَعِنْدَ مَنْ عَقَلَ عَنِ اللَّهِ، أَنْ أَقُولَ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ أَوْ أَخْبِرَ عَنْ غَيْرِ نَفَقَةٍ - قَالَ - وَشَهِدَهُمَا أَبُو عَقِيلٍ يَحْيَى بْنُ الْمُتَوَكِّلِ حِينَ قَالَا ذَلِكَ.

[٣٥] وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ أَبُو حَفْصٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ سُفْيَانَ الثَّوْرِيَّ وَشُعْبَةَ وَمَالِكَ وَابْنَ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنِ الرَّجُلِ لَا يَكُونُ ثَبَتًا فِي الْحَدِيثِ، فَيَأْتِيَنِي الرَّجُلُ فَيَسْأَلُنِي عَنْهُ، قَالُوا: أَخْبِرْ عَنْهُ أَنَّهُ لَيْسَ بِثَبَّتٍ.

[٣٦] وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ النَّضَرَ يَقُولُ: سُئِلَ ابْنُ عَوْنٍ عَنْ حَدِيثٍ لَشَهْرٍ وَهُوَ قَائِمٌ عَلَى أُسْكُفَةٍ

[1] He was standing in the opening of either a door or a gate.

condemned Shahr, they condemned Shahr.”

Abû Al-Husain Muslim bin Al-Hajjāj (may Allāh have mercy on him) said: (Ibn ‘Awn meant that) The people have taken to criticizing him.

الْبَابِ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ شَهْرًا نَزَكُوهُ. إِنَّ شَهْرًا نَزَكُوهُ.

قَالَ أَبُو الْحُسَيْنِ مُسْلِمُ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ: يَقُولُ: أَخَذَتْهُ أَلْسِنَةُ النَّاسِ، تَكَلَّمُوا فِيهِ.

[37] It was narrated that Shu‘bah said: “I met Shahr but I did not pay any attention to him.”

[٣٧] وَحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ قَالَ: قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: وَقَدْ لَقِيتُ شَهْرًا فَلَمْ أَعْتَدْ بِهِ.

[38] Muḥammad bin ‘Abdullāh bin Quhzādh - from the people of Mar, narrated to me, he said: ‘Alī bin Ḥusain bin Wāqid said: ‘Abdullāh bin Al-Mubārak said: “I said to Sufyān Ath-Thawrī: “Abbād bin Kathīr is one whose situation you know about. When he narrates a report he makes serious mistakes. Do you think that I should tell the people not to accept reports from him?” Sufyān said: ‘Yes.’ ‘Abdullāh said: ‘If I was in a gathering where mention was made of ‘Abbād, I would praise him for his religion, but I would say: “Do not accept reports from him.”’

[٣٨] وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ قُهْزَادَ - مِنْ أَهْلِ مَرَوْ - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُسَيْنِ بْنِ وَقِيدٍ. قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: قُلْتُ لِسُفْيَانَ الثَّوْرِيِّ: إِنَّ عَبَادَ بْنَ كَثِيرٍ مَنْ تَعْرِفُ حَالَهُ، وَإِذَا حَدَّثَ جَاءَ بِأَمْرِ عَظِيمٍ، فَتَرَى أَنْ أَقُولَ لِلنَّاسِ: لَا تَأْخُذُوا عَنْهُ؟ قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: بَلَى. قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: فَكُنْتُ، إِذَا كُنْتُ فِي مَجْلِسٍ ذُكِرَ فِيهِ عَبَادٌ، أَتَيْتُ عَلَيْهِ فِي دِينِهِ، وَأَقُولُ: لَا تَأْخُذُوا عَنْهُ.

Muḥammad narrated to us: ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Uthmān said: My father said: “‘Abdullāh bin Al-Mubārak said: I went to Shu‘bah and he said: ‘This is ‘Abbād bin Kathīr - beware of him.’”

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ قَالَ، قَالَ أَبِي: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: أَتَيْتُهُ إِلَى شُعْبَةَ فَقَالَ: هَذَا عَبَادُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ فَاحْذَرُوهُ.

[39] Al-Fâdl bin Sahl narrated to me: "I asked Mu'alla Ar-Râzî about Muḥammad bin Sa'eed, the one that 'Abbâd bin Kathîr narrated from. So he told me that 'Eisâ bin Yûnus said: 'I was at his door and Sufyân was with him. When he came out, I asked him about Muhammad bin Sa'eed, and he told me that he was a liar.'"

[40] It was narrated from Muḥammad bin Yaḥyâ bin Sa'eed Al-Qaṭṭân that his father said: "We have not seen any fault in the righteous worse than their telling lies in narrating *Hadîth*."

Ibn Abî 'Attâb said: "I met Muḥammad bin Yaḥyâ bin Sa'eed Al-Qaṭṭân and I asked him about him. He said, narrating from his father: 'You will not see in good people anything worse than in telling lies about *Hadîth*.'"

Muslim said: (This means) Lies flow from their tongues but they do not lie deliberately.

[41] It was narrated that Khaliḥ bin Mûsâ said: "I entered upon Ghâlib bin 'Ubaidullâh and he started to dictate to me: 'Makhûl narrated to me,' 'Makhûl narrated to me.' Then he needed to urinate, so he got up, and I looked at his notebook and in it (was written): 'Abân narrated to me from

[٣٩] وَحَدَّثَنِي الْفَضْلُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ مُعْلَى الرَّازِيَّ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، الَّذِي رَوَى عَنْهُ عَبَّادُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ فَأَخْبَرَنِي عَنْ عِيسَى بْنِ يُونُسَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ عَلَى بَابِهِ وَسُفْيَانُ عِنْدَهُ فَلَمَّا خَرَجَ سَأَلْتُهُ عَنْهُ، فَأَخْبَرَنِي أَنَّهُ كَذَّابٌ.

[٤٠] وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَتَّابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَفَّانُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يَحْيَى ابْنِ سَعِيدٍ الْقَطَّانِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ: لَمْ تَرَ الصَّالِحِينَ فِي شَيْءٍ أَكْذَبَ مِنْهُمْ فِي الْحَدِيثِ.

قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي عَتَّابٍ: فَلَقِيتُ أَنَا مُحَمَّدَ ابْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ الْقَطَّانِ، فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْهُ، فَقَالَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ: لَمْ تَرَ أَهْلَ الْخَيْرِ فِي شَيْءٍ، أَكْذَبَ مِنْهُمْ فِي الْحَدِيثِ.

قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: يَقُولُ: يَجْرِي الْكَذِبُ عَلَى لِسَانِهِمْ وَلَا يَتَعَمَّدُونَ الْكَذِبَ.

[٤١] وَحَدَّثَنِي الْفَضْلُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَرُونَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي خَلِيفَةُ ابْنِ مُوسَى قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى غَالِبِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، فَجَعَلَ يُمْلِي عَلَيَّ: حَدَّثَنِي مَخْخُولٌ، حَدَّثَنِي مَخْخُولٌ، فَأَخَذَهُ الْبَوْلُ فَقَامَ فَتَنَزَّهْتُ فِي الْكُرَّاسَةِ فَإِذَا فِيهَا حَدَّثَنِي

Anas,' 'Abân narrated from so-and-so.' So I got up and left."

He (Muslim) said: And I heard Al-Ḥasan bin 'Alī Al-Ḥulwânī say: "I saw in the book of 'Affân a *Hadīth* of Hishâm Abū Al-Miqdâm - a *Hadīth* of 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azīz. Hishâm said: 'A man called Yahyâ bin so-and-so narrated to me, from Muḥammad bin Ka'b.' I said to 'Affân: "They say that Hishâm heard it from Muḥammad bin Ka'b.' He said: 'His problem started with this *Hadīth*. He used to say: "Yahyâ narrated to me from Muḥammad,' then after that he claimed that he had heard it from Muḥammad."

[42] Muḥammad bin 'Abdullâh bin Quhzâdh narrated to me: "I heard 'Abdullâh bin 'Uthmân bin Jabalah saying: 'I said to 'Abdullâh bin Al-Mubâarak: "Who is the man from whom you narrated the *Hadīth* of 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr: 'The Day of *Al-Fitr* is the day of rewards'?" He said: "Sulaimân bin Al-Ḥajjāj. Look into what you get from him."

Ibn Quhzâdh said: "I heard Wahb bin Zam'ah mentioning from Sufyân bin 'Abdul-Malik who said: "Abdullâh, meaning Ibn Al-Mubâarak, said: "I saw Rawḥ bin Ghutaif, the narrator of the *Hadīth* about blood the

أَبَانٌ عَنْ أَنَسٍ، وَأَبَانٌ عَنْ فُلَانٍ، فَتَرَكْتُهُ وَقُمْتُ.

[قَالَ]: وَسَمِعْتُ الْحَسَنَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلَوَانِيَّ يَقُولُ: رَأَيْتُ فِي كِتَابِ عَفَّانَ حَدِيثَ هِشَامِ أَبِي الْمِقْدَامِ - حَدِيثُ عُمَرَ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ - قَالَ هِشَامٌ: حَدَّثَنِي رَجُلٌ يُقَالُ لَهُ يَحْيَى بْنُ فُلَانٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ كَعْبٍ، [قَالَ] قُلْتُ لِعَفَّانَ: إِنَّهُمْ يَقُولُونَ: هِشَامٌ سَمِعَهُ مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ كَعْبٍ فَقَالَ: إِنَّمَا ابْتُلِيَ مِنْ قَبْلِ هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ، كَانَ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، ثُمَّ ادَّعَى بَعْدَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَهُ مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ.

[٤٢] حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ قُهْزَادٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُثْمَانَ بْنَ جَبَلَةَ يَقُولُ: قُلْتُ لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْمُبَارَكِ: مَنْ هَذَا الرَّجُلُ الَّذِي رَوَيْتَ عَنْهُ حَدِيثَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو «يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ يَوْمُ الْجَوَائِزِ»? قَالَ: سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ، انْظُرْ مَا وَضَعْتُ فِي يَدِكَ مِنْهُ.

قَالَ ابْنُ قُهْزَادٍ: وَسَمِعْتُ وَهْبَ بْنَ زَمْعَةَ يَذْكُرُ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْمُبَارَكِ: رَأَيْتُ رَوْحَ بْنَ غُطَيْفٍ، صَاحِبَ الدِّمِ قَدَرِ الدَّرْهَمِ، وَجَلَسْتُ إِلَيْهِ مَجْلِسًا. فَجَعَلْتُ

size of a Dirham,<sup>[1]</sup> and I sat with him for a while, but I began to feel embarrassed of my companions if they were to see me with him, because they disliked his narrations.”

[43] It was narrated that ‘Abdullâh bin Al-Mubâarak said: “Baqiyyah is truthful in speech, but he accepts (reports) from (anyone).”

[44] It was narrated that Ash-Sha‘bî said: “Al-Hâriṭh Al-A‘war Al-Hamdânî narrated to me, but he was a liar.”

[45] It was narrated that Mughîrah said: “I heard Ash-Sha‘bî say: ‘Al-Hâriṭh Al-A‘war narrated to me,’ but he bears witness that Al-Hâriṭh Al-A‘war is one of the liars.”

[46] It was narrated that Ibrâhîm said: “‘Alqamah said: ‘I read the Qur’ân in two years.’ Al-Hâriṭh said: ‘The Qur’ân is easy but the *Wahî* (revelation) is more difficult.’”

[47] It was narrated from Ibrâhîm that Al-Hâriṭh said: “I

أَسْتَحْيِي مِنْ أَصْحَابِي أَنْ يَرَوْنِي جَالِسًا مَعَهُ، كُرَّةَ حَدِيثِهِ.

[٤٣] حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ قَهْزَادَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ وَهْبًا يَقُولُ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْمُبَارَكِ قَالَ: بَقِيَّةٌ صَدُوقُ اللِّسَانِ، وَلَكِنَّهُ يَأْخُذُ عَمَّنْ أَقْبَلَ وَأَذْبَرَ.

[٤٤] حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مُغِيرَةَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي الْحَارِثُ الْأَعْوَرُ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ، وَكَانَ كَذَابًا.

[٤٥] حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ بَرَادٍ الْأَشْعَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَسَمَةَ عَنْ مُفَضَّلٍ، عَنْ مُغِيرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الشَّعْبِيَّ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي الْحَارِثُ الْأَعْوَرُ، وَهُوَ يَشْهَدُ أَنَّهُ أَحَدُ الْكَاذِبِينَ.

[٤٦] وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مُغِيرَةَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: قَالَ عَلَقَمَةُ: قَرَأْتُ الْقُرْآنَ فِي سِتِّينَ فَقَالَ الْحَارِثُ: الْقُرْآنُ هَيْئًا، الْوَحْيُ أَشَدُّ.

[٤٧] وَحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ:

[1] Meaning, the narrator of the *Hadîth*: “Prayer is to be repeated if there is blood (stain) the size of a *Dirham*.” It was recorded by Ad-Dâraqutnî in his *Sunan*, Al-Baihaqî in his *Sunan*, and Al-‘Uqailî in *Ad-Du‘afâ’*.

learned the Qur'ân in three years and the *Wahî* in two" - or he said: "the *Wahî* in three years and the Qur'ân in two."

حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَائِدَةُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، أَنَّ الْحَارِثَ قَالَ: تَعَلَّمْتُ الْقُرْآنَ فِي ثَلَاثِ سِنِينَ، وَالْوَحْيَ فِي سَتَيْنِ - أَوْ قَالَ -: الْوَحْيَ فِي ثَلَاثِ سِنِينَ، وَالْقُرْآنَ فِي سَتَيْنِ.

[48] It was narrated from Ibrâhîm that Al-Hâriṭh was accused (of fabrication).

[٤٨] وَحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ - وَهُوَ ابْنُ يُونُسَ - حَدَّثَنَا زَائِدَةُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ وَالْمُعِيزَةِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، أَنَّ الْحَارِثَ أَتَاهُمْ.

[49] It was narrated that Ḥamzah Az-Zayyât said: "Murrah Al-Hamdânî heard something from Al-Hâriṭh and he said to him: 'Sit by the door.' Murrah went in and picked up his sword, but Al-Hâriṭh sensed that he was up to no good, so he went away."

[٤٩] وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ حَمَزَةَ الرِّيَّاتِ قَالَ: سَمِعَ مُرَّةَ الْهَمْدَانِيَّ مِنَ الْحَارِثِ شَيْئًا، فَقَالَ لَهُ: اقْعُدْ بِالْبَابِ - قَالَ -: فَدَخَلَ مُرَّةٌ وَأَخَذَ سَيْفَهُ - قَالَ: وَأَحَسَّ الْحَارِثُ بِالشَّرِّ، فَذَهَبَ.

[50] It was narrated that Ibn 'Awn said: "Ibrâhîm said to us: 'Beware of Al-Mughhîrah bin Sa'eed and Abû 'Abdur-Raḥîm, for they are liars.'"

[٥٠] وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبِيدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ؛ قَالَ: قَالَ لَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ: إِنَّا كُفَّارٌ وَالْمُعِيزَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ، فَإِنَّهُمَا كَذَّابَانِ.

[51] It was narrated that 'Āṣim said: "We used to go to Abû 'Abdur-Raḥmân Al-Sulamî when we were young boys, and he used

[٥١] وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ قَالَ: كُنَّا نَأْتِي أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ



to say to us: 'Do not sit with the storytellers except for Abû Al-Aḥwaṣ, and beware of Shaqîq.' And He said: 'This Shaqîq held some Khârijî views, but he was not Abû Wâ'il."

السُّلَمِيِّ وَنَحْنُ غُلَمَةٌ أَيْفَاعٌ، فَكَانَ يَقُولُ لَنَا: لَا تُجَالِسُوا الْقُصَّاصَ غَيْرَ أَبِي الْأَحْوَصِ، وَإِنَّاكُمْ وَشَقِيقًا، قَالَ وَكَانَ شَقِيقُ هَذَا يَرَى رَأْيَ الْخَوَارِجِ، وَلَيْسَ بِأَبِي وَائِلٍ.

[52] Abû Ghassân Muḥammad bin 'Amr Ar-Râzî narrated to us, he said: "I heard Jarîr say: 'I met Jâbir bin Yazîd Al-Ju'fî, but I did not write down anything from him as he believed in *Ar-Raj'ah*.'"<sup>[1]</sup>

[٥٢] حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو غَسَّانَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَمْرِو الرَّازِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَرِيرًا يَقُولُ: لَقِيتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ الْجُفَيْيَّ، فَلَمْ أَكْتُبْ عَنْهُ، كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِالرَّجْعَةِ.

[53] It was narrated that Mis'ar said: "Jâbir bin Yazîd narrated to us, before he innovated as he did."

[٥٣] وَحَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا مِسْعَرٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَابِرُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ، قَبْلَ أَنْ يُحَدِّثَ مَا أَخَذَ.

[54] It was narrated that Sufyân said: "The people used to narrate from Jâbir before he showed what he showed. And when he showed what he showed, the people suspected his Hadîth, and some people abandoned him." It was said to him: "What did he show?" He said: "Belief in *Ar-Raj'ah* (return to this life after death and before the Day of Judgement)."

[٥٤] وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ بْنُ شَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّاسُ يَحْمِلُونَ عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُظْهَرَ مَا أَظْهَرَ، فَلَمَّا أَظْهَرَ مَا أَظْهَرَ اتَّهَمَهُ النَّاسُ فِي حَدِيثِهِ، وَتَرَكَهُ بَعْضُ النَّاسِ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ: وَمَا أَظْهَرَ؟ قَالَ: الْإِيمَانُ بِالرَّجْعَةِ.

[55] It was narrated that Abû Yaḥyâ Al-Ḥimmânî said:

[٥٥] وَحَدَّثَنِي حَسَنُ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا

[1] The return to this life after death (reincarnation), and before the Day of Judgement. It is either regarding 'Alî, may Allâh be pleased with him, or the Shî'î claim that the *Mahdî* is alive and shall return.

"Qabîṣah and his brother narrated us that they heard Al-Jarrâḥ bin Malîḥ say: 'I heard Jâbir bin Yazîd say: "I have seventy thousand *Aḥâdîth*, all from Abû Ja'far from the Prophet ﷺ."

أَبُو يَحْيَى الْجَمَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ وَأَخُوهُ؛ أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا الْجَرَّاحَ بْنَ مَلِيحٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ يَقُولُ: عِنْدِي سَبْعُونَ أَلْفَ حَدِيثٍ عَنْ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، كُلُّهَا.

[56] It was narrated that Zuhair said: "Jâbir said" - or "I heard Jâbir say: 'I have fifty thousand *Aḥâdîth*, and I have not narrated any of them.' Then one day he narrated a *Hadîth* and said: 'This is one of the fifty thousand.'"

[٥٦] وَحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ زُهَيْرًا يَقُولُ: قَالَ جَابِرٌ: أَوْ سَمِعْتُ جَابِرًا يَقُولُ: إِنَّ عِنْدِي لَخَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ حَدِيثٍ. مَا حَدَّثْتُ مِنْهَا بِشَيْءٍ. قَالَ ثُمَّ حَدَّثَ يَوْمًا بِحَدِيثٍ فَقَالَ: هَذَا مِنَ الْخَمْسِينَ أَلْفًا.

[57] It was narrated that Sallâm bin Abî Muṭî' said: "I heard Jâbir Al-Ju'fî say: 'I have fifty thousand *Hadîth* from the Prophet ﷺ."

[٥٧] وَحَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ الْيَشْكُرِيُّ. قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الْوَلِيدِ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ سَلَامَ بْنَ أَبِي مُطِيعٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرًا الْجُعْفِيَّ يَقُولُ: عِنْدِي خَمْسُونَ أَلْفَ حَدِيثٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

58 Sufyân said: "I heard a man asking Jâbir about the Verse of the Holy Qur'ân: "...Therefore I will not leave this land until my father permits me, or Allâh decides my case and He is the Best of the judges.<sup>[1]</sup> Jâbir said: 'This has not been fulfilled yet.' Sufyân said: 'He is lying.'" We

[٥٨] وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ بْنُ شَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَمِيدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ. قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ جَابِرًا عَنْ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿فَلَنْ أُنَبِّحَ الْأَرْضَ حَتَّى يَأْذَنَ لِيَ أَبِي أَوْ يَحْكُمَ اللَّهُ لِي وَهُوَ خَيْرُ الْحَاكِمِينَ﴾

[1] Yûsuf 12:80.

said [to Sufyân]: "What did he mean by that?" He said: "The *Râfîdah* say that 'Alî is in the clouds, and we will not join any of his sons who rebel against the state, until a voice calls out to us from heaven" - meaning 'Alî - "who will tell us to go out and support so-and-so. Jâbir said: 'This is the interpretation of this Verse.' But he was lying; it was about the brothers of Yûsuf [يوسف]."

[59] It was narrated that Sufyân said: "I heard Jâbir narrating nearly thirty thousand *Ahâdith*, but I would not allow myself to mention any of them, even if I had such-and-such."

[Muslim said]: I heard Abû Ghassân Muḥammad bin 'Amr al-Râzî say: "I asked Jarîr bin 'Abdul-Ḥamîd: 'Did you meet Al-Ḥârith bin Ḥaṣîrah?' He said: 'Yes, he was a very quiet old man, who is hiding something serious.'"

[60] It was narrated that Hammâd bin Zaid said: "Ayyûb mentioned a man one day and said: 'He is not careful about what he says.' And he mentioned

[يوسف: ٨٠] قَالَ: فَقَالَ جَابِرٌ: لَمْ يَجِئْ تَأْوِيلُ هَذِهِ قَالَ سُفْيَانٌ: وَكَذَبَ. فَقُلْنَا [لِسُفْيَانَ]: وَمَا أَرَادَ بِهَذَا؟ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ الرَّاغِبَةَ تَقُولُ: إِنَّ عَلِيًّا فِي السَّحَابِ، فَلَا تَخْرُجُ مَعَ مَنْ يَخْرُجُ مِنْ وَلَدِهِ، حَتَّى يُنَادِيَ مُنَادٍ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ - يُرِيدُ عَلِيًّا - أَنَّهُ يُنَادِي اخْرُجُوا مَعَ فُلَانٍ، يَقُولُ جَابِرٌ: فَذَا تَأْوِيلُ هَذِهِ الْآيَةِ، وَكَذَبَ، كَانَتْ فِي إِخْوَةِ يُوسُفَ [يُوسُفَ].

[٥٩] وَحَدَّثَنَا سَلَمَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرًا يُحَدِّثُ بِنَحْوِ مِنْ ثَلَاثِينَ أَلْفَ حَدِيثٍ: مَا أَسْتَحِلُّ أَنْ أَذْكَرَ مِنْهَا شَيْئًا، وَأَنْ لِي كَذَا وَكَذَا.

[وَقَالَ مُسْلِمٌ]: وَسَمِعْتُ أَبَا غَسَّانَ، مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ عَمْرِو الرَّازِيَّ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ جَرِيرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ، فَقُلْتُ: أَلَمْ تَلْقَ ابْنَ حَصِيرَةَ لَقِيَّتَهُ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، شَيْخٌ طَوِيلُ الشُّكُوتِ، يُصِرُّ عَلَى أَمْرِ عَظِيمٍ.

[٦٠] حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ اللُّدُرَقِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: وَذَكَرَ

another, and said: 'He adds to the number.'"<sup>[1]</sup>

[61] It was narrated that Hammâd bin Zaid said: "Ayyûb said: 'I have a neighbor, then he mentioned some of his virtues, (then he said) but if he were to testify before me even concerning two date fruits, I would not find his testimony acceptable.'"

[62] It was narrated that Ma'mar said: "I never saw Ayyûb backbite about anyone except 'Abdul-Karîm," meaning Abû Umayyah. "He mentioned him and said: 'May Allâh have mercy on him. He was not trustworthy, and he asked me about a *Hadîth* of 'Ikrimah, then he said: "I heard 'Ikrimah."

[63] It was narrated that Hammâm said: "Abû Dâwûd Al-A'ma came to us and started saying: 'Al-Barâ' narrated to us' and 'Zaid bin Arqam narrated to us.' We mentioned that to Qatâdah and he said: 'He is lying, he never heard anything from them; rather he used to beg from the people at the time of the severe plague.'"

أَيُّوبُ رَجُلًا يَوْمًا فَقَالَ: لَمْ يَكُنْ بِمُسْتَقِيمِ  
اللِّسَانِ، وَذَكَرَ آخَرَ فَقَالَ: هُوَ يَزِيدُ فِي  
الرَّقْمِ.

[٦١] حَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ:  
حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ  
ابْنُ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ أَيُّوبُ: إِنَّ لِي جَارًا،  
ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ، وَلَوْ شَهِدَ [عِنْدِي]  
عَلَى تَمَرَتَيْنِ مَا رَأَيْتُ شَهَادَتَهُ جَائِزَةً.

[٦٢] وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَحَجَّاجُ  
ابْنُ الشَّاعِرِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ  
قَالَ: قَالَ مَعْمَرٌ: مَا رَأَيْتُ أَيُّوبَ اغْتَابَ  
أَحَدًا قَطُّ إِلَّا عَبْدَ الْكَرِيمِ يَعْنِي أَبَا أُمَيَّةَ،  
فَإِنَّهُ ذَكَرَهُ فَقَالَ: رَجِمَهُ اللَّهُ، كَانَ غَيْرَ  
ثِقَةٍ، لَقَدْ سَأَلَنِي عَنْ حَدِيثٍ لِعِكْرِمَةَ، ثُمَّ  
قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عِكْرِمَةَ.

[٦٣] حَدَّثَنِي الْفَضْلُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ. قَالَ:  
حَدَّثَنِي عَفَّانُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ  
قَالَ: قَدِمَ عَلَيْنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ الْأَعْمَى فَجَعَلَ  
يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْبَرَاءُ وَحَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ  
أَرْقَمَ، فَذَكَّرْنَا ذَلِكَ لِقَتَادَةَ، فَقَالَ: كَذَبَ  
مَا سَمِعَ مِنْهُمْ، إِنَّمَا كَانَ ذَلِكَ سَائِلًا  
يَتَكَفَّفُ النَّاسَ، زَمَنَ طَاعُونِ الْجَارِفِ.

[1] Meaning, he exaggerates, telling lies. Like the merchant who lies about the price he paid for the goods he is selling.

[64] It was narrated that Hammâm said: "Abû Dâwûd Al-A'ma entered upon Qatâdah and when he left, they said: 'This man claims that he met eighteen men who had been present at (the battle at) Badr.' Qatâdah said: 'He used to beg before the plague, and he has nothing to do with that at all, and he should not speak. By Allâh, Al-Hasan did not narrate directly from anyone who had been present at Badr, and Sa'eed bin Al-Mûsâyyab did not narrate directly from anyone who had been present at Badr, except for Sa'd bin Mâlik.'"

[65] It was narrated from Raqabah that Abû Ja'far Al-Hâshimî Al-Madanî used to fabricate *Hadîth*, though the words were true, but they were not *Ahâdîth* from the Prophet ﷺ, but he used to report that they were from the Prophet ﷺ.

[66] It was narrated that Shu'bah narrated from Yûnus bin 'Ubaid who said: "Amr bin 'Ubaid used to tell lies in *Hadîth*."

[67] It was narrated that Mu'âdh

[٦٤] وَحَدَّثَنِي حَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْخُلَوَانِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هَمَّامٌ قَالَ: دَخَلَ أَبُو دَاوُدَ الْأَعْمَى عَلَى قَتَادَةَ، فَلَمَّا قَامَ قَالُوا: إِنَّ هَذَا يَزْعُمُ أَنَّهُ لَقِيَ ثَمَانِيَةَ عَشَرَ بَدْرِيًّا، فَقَالَ قَتَادَةُ: هَذَا كَانَ سَائِلًا قَبْلَ الْجَارِفِ، لَا يَغْرِضُ لَشَيْءٍ مِنْ هَذَا، وَلَا يَتَكَلَّمُ فِيهِ، فَوَاللَّهِ! مَا حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ عَنْ بَدْرِيٍّ مُشَافَهَةً، وَلَا حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ عَنْ بَدْرِيٍّ مُشَافَهَةً، إِلَّا عَنْ سَعْدِ ابْنِ مَالِكٍ.

[٦٥] حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ رَفِيعَةَ، أَنَّ أَبَا جَعْفَرٍ الْهَاشِمِيَّ الْمَدَنِيَّ كَانَتْ يَضَعُ أَحَادِيثَ، كَلَامَ حَقٍّ، وَلَيْسَتْ مِنْ أَحَادِيثِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَكَانَ يَرْوِيهَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[٦٦] حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ الْخُلَوَانِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا نُعَيْمُ بْنُ حَمَّادٍ. قَالَ أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ سُفْيَانَ: وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا نُعَيْمُ بْنُ حَمَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ الطَّيَالِسِيُّ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ يُونُسَ بْنِ عُبَيْدٍ قَالَ: كَانَ عَمْرُو بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ يَكْذِبُ فِي الْحَدِيثِ.

[٦٧] حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ أَبُو

bin Mu'âdh said: "I said to 'Awf bin Abî Jamîlah that 'Amr bin 'Ubaid narrated to us, from Al-Hasan, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever bears weapons against us is not one of us.' He said: "Amr is lying, by Allâh, but he wanted to use that to support his vile views."<sup>[1]</sup>

[68] It was narrated that Hammâd bin Zaid said: "A man had been staying close to Ayyûb and listening to him, then Ayyûb noticed that he was missing. They said to him: 'O Abû Bakr, now he is staying close to 'Amr bin 'Ubaid.'" Hammâd said: "One day while I was with Ayyûb, and we had gone early to the market, he met that man. Ayyûb greeted him with *Salâm* and asked him, then Ayyûb said to him: 'I have heard that you are staying close to that man.'" Hammâd asked: "[Did] he name him," meaning 'Amr. "He said: 'Yes, O Abû Bakr. He tells us weird things.' Ayyûb said to him: 'We run away from' or 'we feel anxious about those weird things.'"

[69] It was narrated that Ibn Zaid, meaning, Hammâd, said: "It was said to Ayyûb that 'Amr bin 'Ubaid narrated that Al-

حَفْصٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُعَاذَ بْنَ مُعَاذٍ يَقُولُ: قُلْتُ لِعَوْفِ بْنِ أَبِي جَمِيلَةَ: إِنَّ عَمْرَو بْنَ عُبَيْدٍ حَدَّثَنَا عَنِ الْحَسَنِ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ حَمَلَ عَلَيْنَا السَّلَاحَ فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا» قَالَ: كَذَبَ وَاللَّهِ! عَمَرُو، وَلَكِنَّهُ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَحُوزَهَا إِلَى قَوْلِهِ الْخَبِيثِ.

[٦٨] وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: كَانَ رَجُلٌ قَدْ لَزِمَ أَيُّوبَ وَسَمِعَ مِنْهُ، فَفَقَدَهُ أَيُّوبُ فَقَالُوا لَهُ: يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ! إِنَّهُ قَدْ لَزِمَ عَمْرَو بْنَ عُبَيْدٍ. قَالَ حَمَّادُ: فَبَيْنَا أَنَا يَوْمًا مَعَ أَيُّوبَ وَقَدْ بَكَّرْنَا إِلَى السُّوقِ. فَاسْتَقْبَلَهُ الرَّجُلُ، فَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِ أَيُّوبُ وَسَأَلَهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ لَهُ أَيُّوبُ: بَلَّغْنِي أَنَّكَ لَزِمْتَ ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلَ، قَالَ حَمَّادُ: سَمَاءُ - يَعْنِي - عَمْرًا؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ! إِنَّهُ يَحِثُّنَا بِأَشْيَاءَ غَرَائِبَ، قَالَ: يَقُولُ لَهُ أَيُّوبُ: إِنَّمَا نَفِرُّ أَوْ نَفْرُقُ مِنْ تِلْكَ الْغَرَائِبِ.

[٦٩] وَحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ

<sup>[1]</sup> See no. 280. The censure is regarding his claim that he heard it from Al-Hasan, not regarding the *Hadith* itself.

Hasan said: 'The drunkard is not to be flogged if he is intoxicated by consuming *Nabîdh*.' He said: 'He is lying. I heard Al-Hasan say that the drunkard is to be flogged for drinking *Nabîdh*.'

زَيْدٌ، يَعْنِي حَمَادًا، قَالَ، قِيلَ لِأَيُّوبَ: إِنَّ عَمْرُو بْنَ عُبَيْدٍ رَوَى عَنِ الْحَسَنِ قَالَ: لَا يُجْلَدُ السَّكَرَانُ مِنَ النَّبِيذِ، فَقَالَ: كَذَبَ، أَنَا سَمِعْتُ الْحَسَنَ يَقُولُ: يُجْلَدُ السَّكَرَانُ مِنَ النَّبِيذِ.

[70] It was narrated that Sallâm bin Abî Muṭî' said: "Ayyûb heard that I was going to 'Amr, so he came to me one day and said: 'If you are not safe with his religion, how can you be safe with his *Aḥâdith*?'"

[٧٠] وَحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَلَامَ بْنَ أَبِي مُطِيعٍ يَقُولُ: بَلَغَ أَيُّوبُ أَنِّي أَتَيْتُ عَمْرًا، فَأَقْبَلَ عَلَيَّ يَوْمًا، فَقَالَ: أَرَأَيْتَ رَجُلًا لَا تَأْمَنُهُ عَلَى دِينِهِ، كَيْفَ تَأْمَنُهُ عَلَى الْحَدِيثِ؟

[71] It was narrated that Sufyân said: "I heard Abû Mûsâ say: "Amr bin 'Ubaid narrated to us, before he innovated."

[٧١] وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ بْنُ شَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا مُوسَى يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُحْدِثَ.

[72] 'Ubaidullâh bin Mu'âdh Al-'Anbarî narrated to me: "My father narrated us: 'I wrote to Shu'bah asking him about Abû Shaibah, the *Qâdî* of Wâsiṭ. He wrote to me saying: "Do not write down anything from him, and tear up my letter."

[٧٢] حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْغُبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: كَتَبْتُ إِلَى شُعْبَةَ أَسْأَلُهُ عَنْ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَاضِي وَاسِطٍ، فَكَتَبَ إِلَيَّ: لَا تَكْتُبْ عَنْهُ شَيْئًا. وَمَرَّقْ كِتَابِي.

[73] Al-Hulwânî narrated to me, he said: "I heard 'Affân say: 'I told Hammâd bin Salamah a *Hadîth* from Şâlih Al-Murri from Thâbit. He said: "He is lying." And I told Hammâm a *Hadîth* from Şâlih Al-Murri and he said: "He is lying."

[٧٣] وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحُلْوَانِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَفَّانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثْتُ حَمَادَ بْنَ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ صَالِحِ الْمُرِّي بِحَدِيثٍ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ فَقَالَ: كَذَبَ، وَحَدَّثْتُ هَمَامًا عَنْ صَالِحِ الْمُرِّي بِحَدِيثٍ فَقَالَ: كَذَبَ.

[74] Abû Dâwûd said: “Shu’bah said to me: ‘Go to Jarîr bin Hâzim and tell him: “It is not permissible for you to narrate from Al-Ḥasan bin ‘Umârah, because he tells lies.”’ Abû Dâwûd said: “I said to Shu’bah: ‘How is that?’ He said: ‘He narrated to us from Al-Ḥakam things for which I find no basis.’” He said: “I said to him: ‘What things?’ He said: ‘I asked Al-Ḥakam: “Did the Prophet ﷺ offer the funeral prayer for those who were slain at Uḥud?” He said: “He did not offer the prayer for them.”’ But Al-Ḥasan bin ‘Umârah said, narrating from Al-Ḥakam, from Miqsam, from Ibn ‘Abbâs, that the Prophet ﷺ offered the prayer for them and buried them. I said to Al-Ḥakam: “What do you say about the children of Zina (children born out of wedlock)?” He said: “The funeral prayer should be offered for them.” I said: “From the *Ḥadīth* of whom is that narrated?” He said: “It is narrated from Al-Ḥasan Al-Baṣrî.” But Al-Ḥasan bin ‘Umârah said: “Al-Ḥakam narrated to us from Yaḥyâ bin Al-Jazzâr, from ‘Alî, may Allâh be pleased with him.”

[75] Al-Ḥasan Al-Hulwânî narrated to me, he said: “I heard Yazîd bin Hârûn, when he mentioned Ziyâd bin Maimûn,

[٧٤] وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ غَيْلَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي شُعْبَةُ: ائْتِ جَرِيرَ بْنِ حَازِمٍ فَقُلْ لَهُ: لَا يَحِلُّ لَكَ أَنْ تَرْوِيَ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عُمَارَةَ فَإِنَّهُ يَكْذِبُ، قَالَ أَبُو دَاوُدَ: قُلْتُ لِشُعْبَةَ: وَكَيْفَ ذَلِكَ؟ فَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَنِ الْحَكَمِ بِأَشْيَاءَ لَمْ أَجِدْ لَهَا أَصْلًا - قَالَ - قُلْتُ لَهُ: بِأَيِّ شَيْءٍ؟ قَالَ قُلْتُ لِلْحَكَمِ: أَصَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى قَتْلَى أُحُدٍ؟ فَقَالَ: لَمْ يُصَلِّ عَلَيْهِمْ، فَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عُمَارَةَ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ مِقْسَمٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَلَّى عَلَيْهِمْ وَدَفَنَهُمْ. قُلْتُ لِلْحَكَمِ: مَا تَقُولُ فِي أَوْلَادِ الزِّنَا؟ قَالَ: يُصَلَّى عَلَيْهِمْ. قُلْتُ: مِنْ حَدِيثٍ مَنْ يُرْوَى؟ قَالَ: يُرْوَى عَنِ الْحَسَنِ الْبَصْرِيِّ. فَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عُمَارَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ الْجَزَّارِ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ.

[٧٥] وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ الْهُلَوَانِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَزِيدَ بْنَ هُرُونَ، وَذَكَرَ زِيَادَ بْنَ مَيْمُونٍ، فَقَالَ: حَلَفْتُ أَلَّا أُرْوِيَ عَنْهُ



say: 'I swore that I would not narrate anything from him, or from Khâlid bin Maḥdûj.' He said: 'I met Ziyâd bin Maimûn, and I asked him about a Hadîth. He narrated it to me from Bakr Al-Muzanî. Then I went back to him, and he narrated it to me from Muwarriq. Then I went back to him, and he narrated it to me from Al-Ḥasan.' And he used to accuse the two of them of lying."

Al-Ḥulwânî said: "I heard 'Abduṣ-Ṣamad, when I mentioned Ziyâd bin Maimûn in his presence, accuse him of lying."

[76] Maḥmûd bin Ghailân narrated to me, he said: "I said to Abû Dâwûd Aṭ-Ṭayâlisî: 'You have narrated a great deal from 'Abbâd bin Maṣṣûr. How come you did not hear from him the Hadîth of Al-'Aṭṭarah which was narrated to us by An-Naḍr bin Shumail?' He said to me: 'Be quiet! 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Maḥdî and I met Ziyâd bin Maimûn and we asked him. We said to him: "What are these Aḥâdîth that you narrate from Anas?" He said: "What do you think of a man who commits a sin then repents; doesn't Allâh accept his repentance?" We said: "Yes." He said: "I did not hear either a little or a lot from Anas (meaning, nothing at all). If the people do

شَيْئًا وَلَا عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ مَحْدُوجٍ - وَقَالَ -:  
لَقِيتُ زِيَادَ بْنَ مَيْمُونٍ، فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ حَدِيثِ  
فَحَدَّثَنِي بِهِ عَنْ بَكْرِ الْمُزَنِيِّ، ثُمَّ عُدْتُ  
إِلَيْهِ فَحَدَّثَنِي بِهِ عَنْ مُوَرِّقٍ، ثُمَّ عُدْتُ إِلَيْهِ  
فَحَدَّثَنِي بِهِ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، وَكَانَ يُسَبِّهُمَا  
إِلَى الْكَذِبِ.

قَالَ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ الصَّمَدِ،  
وَذَكَرْتُ عَنْهُ زِيَادَ بْنَ مَيْمُونٍ، فَتَسَبَّهَ إِلَيَّ  
الْكَذِبِ.

[٧٦] وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ غَيْلَانَ قَالَ:  
قُلْتُ لِأَبِي دَاوُدَ الطَّيَالِسِيِّ: قَدْ أَكْثَرْتَ  
عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ مَصْصُورٍ، فَمَا لَكَ لَمْ تَسْمَعْ  
مِنْهُ حَدِيثَ الْعَطَّارَةِ الَّذِي رَوَى لَنَا النَّضْرُ  
ابْنُ شُمَيْلٍ؟ فَقَالَ لِي: اسْكُتْ: فَإِنَّا  
لَقِيتُ زِيَادَ بْنَ مَيْمُونٍ وَعَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ  
مَهْدِيٍّ فَسَأَلْنَاهُ فَقُلْنَا لَهُ: هَذِهِ الْأَحَادِيثُ  
الَّتِي تَرْوِيهَا عَنْ أَنَسٍ؟ فَقَالَ: أَرَأَيْتُمَا  
رَجُلًا يُذْنِبُ فَيَتُوبُ، أَلَيْسَ يَتُوبُ اللَّهُ  
عَلَيْهِ؟ قَالَ قُلْنَا: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: مَا سَمِعْتُ  
مِنْ أَنَسٍ مِنْ ذَا قَلِيلٍ، وَلَا كَثِيرٍ، إِنْ  
كَانَ لَا يَعْلَمُ النَّاسُ فَأَنْتُمَا لَا تَعْلَمَانِ أَنِّي  
لَمْ أَلْقَ أَنَسًا.

not know, then you now know that I did not meet Anas.”

Abû Dâwûd said: “After that, I heard that he was narrating and ‘Abdur-Rahmân and I went to him and he said: ‘I repent.’ Then after that he was narrating again, so we ignored him.”

[77] Ḥasan Al-Ḥulwânî narrated to me, he said: “I heard Shabâbah say: “‘Abdul-Quddûs used to narrate to us and say: “Suwaid bin ‘Aqalah.””<sup>[1]</sup> Shabâbah said: ‘And I heard ‘Abdul-Quddûs say: “The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade using *Ar-Rawḥu* ‘ardān.” It was said to him: “What does that mean?” He said: “It means making a small window in a wall to let the breeze pass through.”<sup>[2]</sup>

Muslim said: I heard ‘Ubaidullâh bin ‘Umar Al-Qawârîrî say: “I heard Hammâd bin Zaid say to a man - a few days after Maḥdî bin Hilâl arrived: ‘What is this tainted spring coming from your direction?’<sup>[3]</sup> He said: ‘Yes indeed, O Abû Ismâ‘îl.”

قَالَ أَبُو دَاوُدَ: فَلَمَّا بَعْدُ، أَنَّهُ  
يُزَوِّي. فَأَتَيْنَاهُ أَنَا وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ فَقَالَ:  
أَتُوبُ. ثُمَّ كَانَ، بَعْدُ، يُحَدِّثُ، فَتَرَكْنَاهُ.

[٧٧] حَدَّثَنَا حَسَنُ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ قَالَ:  
سَمِعْتُ شَبَابَةَ - قَالَ: كَانَ عَبْدُ الْقُدُّوسِ  
يُحَدِّثُنَا فَيَقُولُ: سُوَيْدُ بْنُ عَقَلَةَ - قَالَ  
شَبَابَةُ: وَسَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ الْقُدُّوسِ يَقُولُ:  
نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَتَّخَذَ الرَّوْحُ  
عَرْضًا - قَالَ - فَقِيلَ لَهُ: أَيُّ شَيْءٍ هَذَا؟  
قَالَ: يَغْنِي يَتَّخَذُ كُوَّةً فِي حَائِطٍ لِيَدْخُلَ  
عَلَيْهِ الرَّوْحُ.

[قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ]: وَسَمِعْتُ عُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ  
عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيِّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ حَمَادَ بْنَ  
زَيْدٍ يَقُولُ لِرَجُلٍ - بَعْدَ مَا جَلَسَ مَهْدِيُّ بْنُ  
هَلَالٍ بِأَيَّامٍ - : مَا هَذِهِ الْعَيْنُ الْمَالِحَةُ  
الَّتِي نَبَعَتْ قِبَلَكُمْ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ يَا أَبَا  
إِسْمَاعِيلَ!

[1] While the name is Suwaid bin Ghafalah.

[2] The issue here has to do with the phrase *Yuttakhadh ar-rûh ghardān* (taking a living creature as a target), which is the correct wording of the narration. However, it was misread and recited by ‘Abdul-Qudûs as *Yuttakhadh ar-rawḥ ‘aradān* (making a space to let the air in). Both of these examples were mentioned to demonstrate his lack of abilities as a narrator.

[3] Meaning that he felt he was weak and not fit to narrate *Ḥadīth*.

[78] Al-Hasan Al-Hulwânî narrated to me, he said: "I heard 'Affân say: 'I heard Abû 'Awânah say: "No *Hadîth* reached me from Al-Hasan, but I bring it to Abân bin Abî 'Ayyâsh and he would recite it for me."

[79] Suwaid bin Sa'eed narrated to me, he said: "Alî bin Mushir narrated to us: 'Hamzah Az-Zayyât and I heard approximately one thousand *Ahâdîth* from Abân bin Abî 'Ayyâsh."

'Alî said: 'I met Hamzah, and he told me that he saw the Prophet ﷺ in a dream, and he told him what he had heard from Abân, and he did not recognize anything except a few things, five or six."

[80] Zakariyyâ bin 'Adiyy said: "Abû Ishâq Al-Fazârî said to me: 'Write down from Baqiyyah whatever he narrates from those who are known, and do not write down what he narrates from those who are not known. And do not write down anything that Ismâ'il bin 'Ayyâsh narrated from those who are known nor those who are not known."

[81] Ishâq bin Ibrâhîm Al-Hanzalî narrated to me, he said: "I heard some of the companions of 'Abdullâh say: 'Ibn Al-Mubâarak said: "What a good man Baqiyyah would be, were it

[٧٨] وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ الْهُلَوَانِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَفَّانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا عَوَانَةَ قَالَ: مَا بَلَغَنِي عَنِ الْحَسَنِ حَدِيثٌ، إِلَّا أَتَيْتُ بِهِ أَبَانَ بْنَ أَبِي عَيَّاشٍ، فَقَرَأَهُ عَلَيَّ.

[٧٩] وَحَدَّثَنَا سُؤَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَا وَحَمْزَةَ الرِّيَّاتِ مِنْ أَبَانَ بْنِ أَبِي عَيَّاشٍ نَحْوًا مِنْ أَلْفِ حَدِيثٍ.

قَالَ عَلِيٌّ: فَلَقِيتُ حَمْزَةَ فَأَخْبَرَنِي أَنَّهُ رَأَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي الْمَنَامِ، فَعَرَضَ عَلَيْهِ مَا سَمِعَ مِنْ أَبَانَ، فَمَا عَرَفَ مِنْهَا إِلَّا شَيْئًا يَسِيرًا خَمْسَةً أَوْ سِتَّةً.

[٨٠] حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا زَكَرِيَّا بْنُ عَدِيٍّ قَالَ، قَالَ لِي أَبُو إِسْحَقَ الْفَزَارِيُّ: اكْتُبْ عَنْ بَقِيَّةٍ مَا رَوَى عَنِ الْمَعْرُوفِينَ، وَلَا تَكْتُبْ عَنْهُ مَا رَوَى عَنْ غَيْرِ الْمَعْرُوفِينَ، وَلَا تَكْتُبْ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ عَيَّاشٍ مَا رَوَى عَنِ الْمَعْرُوفِينَ، وَلَا عَنْ غَيْرِهِمْ.

[٨١] حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ بَعْضَ أَصْحَابِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: نِعَمَ الرَّجُلُ بَقِيَّةٌ لَوْلَا أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَكْنِي الْأَسَامِي

not that he changes names into nicknames and nicknames into names. For a long time he used to narrate to us from Abû Sa'eed Al-Wuhâzî, then we realized that that was 'Abdul-Quddûs."

[82] Aḥmad bin Yûsuf Al-Azdî narrated to me, he said: "I heard 'Abdur-Razzâq say: 'I never saw Ibn Al-Mubâarak state bluntly that anyone was a liar, except in the case of 'Abdul-Quddûs. I heard him say: "He is a liar."

[83] 'Abdullâh bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân Ad-Dârimî narrated to me, he said: "I heard Abû Nu'aim say - and he mentioned Al-Mu'alla bin 'Urfân - he said: 'Abû Wâ'il narrated to us: "Ibn Mas'ûd came out to us at the battle of Şiffeen." Abû Nu'aim said: 'Do you think that he was resurrected after death?"

[84] It was narrated that 'Affân bin Muslim said: "We were with Ismâ'il bin 'Ulayyah and a man narrated a report from another man. I said that this one is not reliable. The man said: 'You are backbiting about him.' Ismâ'il said: 'He is not backbiting; rather he judged that he is not reliable."

[85] Bishr bin 'Umar said: "I asked Mâlik bin Anas about Muḥammad bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân,

وَيُسَمِّي الْكُتْبَى، كَانَ دَهْرًا يُحَدِّثُنَا عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْوُحَاظِيِّ، فَنَظَرْنَا فَإِذَا هُوَ عَبْدُ الْقُدُّوسِ.

[٨٢] وَحَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ الْأَزْدِيُّ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّزَّاقِ يَقُولُ: مَا رَأَيْتُ ابْنَ الْمُبَارَكِ يُفْصِحُ بِقَوْلِهِ: كَذَّابٌ إِلَّا لِعَبْدِ الْقُدُّوسِ، فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ لَهُ: كَذَّابٌ.

[٨٣] وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا نُعَيْمٍ - وَذَكَرَ الْمُعَلَّى بْنُ عُرْفَانَ، فَقَالَ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو وَائِلٍ قَالَ: خَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ بِصَفَيْنِ، فَقَالَ أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: أَتَرَاهُ بُعِثَ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ؟

[٨٤] حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ وَحَسَنُ الْحُلَوَانِيُّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَفَّانَ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ ابْنِ عُثَيْبَةَ فَحَدَّثَ رَجُلٌ عَنْ رَجُلٍ، فَقُلْتُ إِنَّ هَذَا لَيْسَ بِبَيِّنٍ، قَالَ فَقَالَ الرَّجُلُ ارْجُلُ اعْتَبَهُ. قَالَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ: مَا اعْتَابَهُ، وَلَكِنَّهُ حَكَمَ: أَنَّهُ لَيْسَ بِبَيِّنٍ.

[٨٥] وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ الدَّارِمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ مَالِكَ بْنَ

who narrated from Sa'eed bin Al-Mûsâyyab. He said: 'He is not trustworthy.' I asked Mâlik bin Anas about Abû Al-Huwairith. He said: 'He is not trustworthy.' I asked him about Shu'bah from whom Ibn Abî Dhî'b narrated. He said: 'He is not trustworthy.' I asked him about Sâlih, the freed slave of At-Taw'amah. He said: 'He is not trustworthy.' I asked him about Harâm bin 'Uthmân. He said: 'He is not trustworthy.' I asked Mâlik about these five. He said: 'They are not trustworthy in their *Ahâdith*.' I asked him about another man whose name I have forgotten and he said: 'Have you seen him in my books?' I said: 'No.' He said: 'If he were trustworthy, you would have seen him in my books.'"

[86] Al-Faql bin Sahl narrated to me, he said: "Yaḥyâ bin Ma'în narrated to me: 'Ḥajjāj narrated to us: Ibn Abî Dhî'b narrated to us, from Shurahbîl bin Sa'd, and he was accused.'"

[87] Muḥammad bin 'Abdullâh bin Quhzâdh narrated to me, he said: "I heard Abû Ishâq Aṭ-Ṭâlaqânî say: 'I heard Ibn Al-Mubâarak say: If I had been given the choice between entering Paradise and meeting 'Abdullâh bin Muḥarrir, I would have chosen to meet him then enter Paradise. But when I did see him,

أَنَسِي، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الَّذِي يَرْوِي عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ؟ فَقَالَ: لَيْسَ بِثِقَةٍ. وَسَأَلْتُ مَالِكَ بْنَ أَنَسٍ عَنْ أَبِي الْحُوَيْرِثِ؟ فَقَالَ: لَيْسَ بِثِقَةٍ وَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ الَّذِي يَرْوِي عَنْهُ ابْنُ أَبِي ذَنْبٍ؟ فَقَالَ: لَيْسَ بِثِقَةٍ. وَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ صَالِحِ مَوْلَى التَّوْأَمَةِ؟ فَقَالَ: لَيْسَ بِثِقَةٍ. وَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ حَرَامِ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ؟ فَقَالَ: لَيْسَ بِثِقَةٍ. وَسَأَلْتُ مَالِكَاً عَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ الْخَمْسَةِ؟ فَقَالَ: لَيْسُوا بِثِقَةٍ فِي حَدِيثِهِمْ، وَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ رَجُلٍ آخَرَ نَسِيتُ اسْمَهُ؟ فَقَالَ: هَلْ رَأَيْتُهُ فِي كُتُبِي؟ قُلْتُ: لَا. قَالَ: لَوْ كَانَ ثِقَةً لَرَأَيْتُهُ فِي كُتُبِي.

[٨٦] وَحَدَّثَنِي الْفَضْلُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ مَعِينٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجٌ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذَنْبٍ عَنْ شُرَحْبِيلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ وَكَانَ مُتَّهِمًا.

[٨٧] وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ قُهْزَادٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا إِسْحَقَ الطَّلَقَانِيَّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ الْمُبَارَكِ يَقُولُ: لَوْ خِيرْتُ بَيْنَ أَنْ أَدْخُلَ الْجَنَّةَ، وَبَيْنَ أَنْ أَلْقَى عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مُحَرَّرٍ، لَاخْتَرْتُ أَنْ أَلْقَاهُ ثُمَّ أَدْخُلَ الْجَنَّةَ، فَلَمَّا رَأَيْتُهُ، كَانَتْ بَعْرَةً أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ مِنْهُ.

I realized that camel dung was dearer to me than him.”

[88] Al-Faql bin Sahl narrated to me: “Walid bin Şâlih narrated to us: “Ubaidullâh bin ‘Amr said: ‘Zaid - meaning Ibn Abî Unaysah - said: ‘Do not accept any reports from my brother.””

[89] Aḥmad bin Ibrâhîm Ad-Dawraqî narrated to me, he said: “Abdus-Salâm Al-Wâbişî told me: ‘Abdullâh bin Ja’far Ar-Raqqî narrated to me, that ‘Ubaidullâh bin ‘Amr said: Yahyâ bin Abî Unaysah was a liar.”

[90] Aḥmad bin Ibrâhîm narrated to me, he said: “Sulaimân bin Harb narrated to me that Ḥammâd bin Zaid said: Mention of Farqad was made in the presence of Ayyûb, and he said: Farqad is not a person of *Hadîth*.”

[91] ‘Abdur-Raḥmân bin Bishr Al-‘Abdî narrated to me, he said: “I heard Yahyâ bin Sa‘eed Al-Qaṭṭân say, when mention was made in his presence of Muḥammad bin ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Ubaid bin ‘Umar Al-Laiṭhî, that he was very weak (in narration). It was said to Yahyâ: ‘Weaker than Ya‘qûb bin ‘Atâ?’ He said: ‘Yes.’ Then he said: ‘I did not think that anyone would narrate from Muḥammad bin ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Ubaid bin ‘Umar.”

[٨٨] وَحَدَّثَنِي الْفَضْلُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَلِيدُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ قَالَ: قَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو: قَالَ زَيْدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ أَبِي أُتَيْسَةَ: لَا تَأْخُذُوا عَنْ أَخِي.

[٨٩] وَحَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الدَّوْرَقِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ السَّلَامِ الْوَابِصِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ جَعْفَرِ الرَّقِّي عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: كَانَ يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي أُتَيْسَةَ كَذَّابًا.

[٩٠] حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ عَنْ حَمَادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: ذَكَرَ فَرْقَدٌ عِنْدَ أَيُّوبَ، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ فَرْقَدًا لَيْسَ صَاحِبَ حَدِيثٍ.

[٩١] وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ الْعُبَيْدِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ الْقَطَّانَ وَ ذَكَرَ عِنْدَهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ عُمَيْرِ اللَّيْثِيِّ، فَضَعَّفَهُ جِدًّا، فَقِيلَ لِيَحْيَى: أَضْعَفُ مِنْ يَعْقُوبَ بْنِ عَطَاءٍ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: مَا كُنْتُ أَرَى أَنَّ أَحَدًا يَرْوِي عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ.

[92] Bishr bin Ḥakam narrated to me, he said: "I heard Yahyâ bin Sa'eed Al-Qaṭṭān describe Ḥakīm bin Jubair, 'Abdul-A'la, and Yahyâ bin Mûsâ bin Dīnār as weak (in narration) - he said: 'His *Ḥadīth* is nothing' - and he classed Mûsâ bin Dihqān and 'Eisâ bin Abī 'Eisâ Al-Madanī as weak. And I heard Al-Ḥasan bin 'Eisâ say: "Ibn Al-Mubārak said to me: "When you come to Jarīr, write down all of his knowledge except for reports from three people: Do not write down from him reports from 'Ubaidah bin Mu'attib, As-Sarri bin Ismā'il and Muḥammad bin Sâlim."

Muslim said: And there is much that is similar to what we have mentioned of the words of the people of knowledge concerning accused narrators of *Ḥadīth* and the faults in their reports, for which we have no room to write about here. What we have mentioned is sufficient for those who are wise and understand the way of the *Muhaddithīn* in discussing and explaining such matters.

The reason why they obliged themselves to expose the faults of the narrators of *Ḥadīth* and transmitters of reports, and to pass judgement on them when asked to, is due to the seriousness of the matter. Reports on matters of religion speak of lawful and unlawful,

[٩٢] حَدَّثَنِي بِشْرُ بْنُ الْحَكَمِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدِ الْقَطَّانَ، ضَعَّفَ حَكِيمَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ وَعَبْدَ الْأَعْلَى، وَضَعَّفَ يَحْيَى بْنَ مُوسَى بْنِ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: حَدِيثُهُ رِيحٌ وَضَعَّفَ مُوسَى بْنُ دِهْقَانَ وَعِيسَى ابْنُ أَبِي عِيسَى الْمَدَنِيِّ. [قَالَ]: وَسَمِعْتُ الْحَسَنَ بْنَ عِيسَى يَقُولُ: قَالَ لِي ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: إِذَا قَدِمْتَ عَلَى جَرِيرٍ فَاتَّكُبْ عِلْمَهُ كُلَّهُ إِلَّا حَدِيثَ ثَلَاثَةٍ، لَا تَكْتُبْ عَنْهُ: حَدِيثَ عُيَيْدَةَ بْنِ مُعْتَبٍ، وَالسَّرِيِّ ابْنِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، وَمُحَمَّدَ بْنَ سَالِمٍ.

قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ: وَأَشْبَاهُ مَا ذَكَرْنَا - مِنْ كَلَامِ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ فِي مَتَّهِي رِوَاةِ الْحَدِيثِ وَإِخْبَارِهِمْ عَنْ مَعَابِيهِمْ - كَثِيرٌ، يَطُولُ الْكِتَابُ بِذِكْرِهِ عَلَى اسْتِيفَائِهِ، وَفِيمَا ذَكَرْنَا كِفَايَةً لِمَنْ تَفَهَّمَ وَعَقَلَ مَذْهَبَ الْقَوْمِ، فِيمَا قَالُوا مِنْ ذَلِكَ وَبَيَّنَّوْا.

وَأِنَّمَا أَلْزَمُوا أَنْفُسَهُمُ الْكَشْفَ عَنْ مَعَابِ رِوَاةِ الْحَدِيثِ وَنَاقِلِي الْأَخْبَارِ، وَأَفْتَوْا بِذَلِكَ حِينَ سُئِلُوا، لِمَا فِيهِ مِنْ عَظِيمِ الْحَطِّ؛ إِذِ الْأَخْبَارُ فِي أَمْرِ الدِّينِ إِنَّمَا تَأْتِي بِتَحْلِيلٍ، أَوْ تَحْرِيمٍ، أَوْ أَمْرٍ،

commands and prohibitions, exhortation and warning. If the narrator is not sincere and honest, and the one who knows of his faults hears it and narrates it - without explaining his faults to one who is unaware of them - then he will be sinning if he does that; betraying the common folk of the Muslims. For he cannot be certain that some of those who hear those reports will not follow and accept them, or some of them, although they - or most of them - are lies that have no basis. Moreover, the authentic reports, which are narrated from trustworthy narrators and the people who are accepted, are so great in number, that there is no need to quote from narrators that are not trustworthy and not accepted.

I think that the reason why most of the people of this type narrate these weak *Ahâdîth* and chains of unknown narrators, and accept them after knowing of their faults, is to show how much knowledge of *Hadîth* they have before the masses, and so that it will be said: "How many *Ahâdîth* so-and-so has memorized and recorded!"

Whoever follows such a path with knowledge, then he has no share of true knowledge, and it is more befitting that he should be called ignorant rather than knowledgeable.

أَوْ نَهَيْهِ، أَوْ تَرْغِيبٍ، أَوْ تَرْهِيْبٍ، فَإِذَا كَانَ الرَّاَوِي لَهَا لَيْسَ بِمَعْدِنٍ لِلصِّدْقِ وَالْأَمَانَةِ، ثُمَّ أَقْدَمَ عَلَى الرِّوَايَةِ عَنْهُ مَنْ قَدْ عَرَفَهُ وَلَمْ يُبَيِّنْ مَا فِيهِ لِغَيْرِهِ، مِمَّنْ جَهَلَ مَعْرِفَتَهُ، كَانَ آتِمًا بِفِعْلِهِ ذَلِكَ، غَاشًا لِعَوَامِّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، إِذْ لَا يُؤْمِنُ عَلَى بَعْضِ مَنْ سَمِعَ تِلْكَ الْأَخْبَارَ أَنْ يَسْتَعْمِلَهَا، أَوْ يَسْتَعْمَلَ بَعْضَهَا، وَلَعَلَّهَا أَوْ أَكْثَرَهَا أَكَاذِيبٌ لَا أَصْلَ لَهَا، مَعَ أَنَّ الْأَخْبَارَ الصَّحَاحَ مِنْ رِوَايَةِ الثَّقَاتِ وَأَهْلِ الْقَنَاعَةِ أَكْثَرُ مِنْ أَنْ يُضْطَرَّ إِلَى نَقْلِ مَنْ لَيْسَ بِثِقَةٍ وَلَا مَقْتَعٍ.

وَلَا أَحْسَبُ كَثِيرًا مِمَّنْ يُعْرِجُ مِنَ النَّاسِ عَلَى مَا وَصَفْنَا مِنْ هَذِهِ الْأَحَادِيثِ الضَّعَافِ وَالْأَسَانِيدِ الْمَجْهُولَةِ، وَيَعْتَدُّ بِرِوَايَتِهَا بَعْدَ مَعْرِفَتِهِ بِمَا فِيهَا مِنَ التَّوَهُنِ وَالضَّعْفِ إِلَّا أَنَّ الَّذِي يَحْمِلُهُ عَلَى رِوَايَتِهَا، وَالْإِعْتِدَادِ بِهَا، إِرَادَةُ التَّكْثِيرِ بِذَلِكَ عِنْدَ الْعَوَامِّ، وَلِأَنَّ يُقَالُ: مَا أَكْثَرَ مَا جَمَعَ فُلَانٌ مِنَ الْحَدِيثِ، وَأَلْفَ مِنَ الْعَدَدِ! وَمَنْ ذَهَبَ فِي الْعِلْمِ هَذَا الْمَذْهَبَ، وَسَلَكَ هَذَا الطَّرِيقَ، فَلَا نَصِيبَ لَهُ فِيهِ، وَكَانَ بِأَنْ يُسَمَّى جَاهِلًا، أَوْلَى مِنْ أَنْ يُسَبَّ إِلَى الْعِلْمِ.



**Chapter 6. The Correctness Of Using *Mu'an'an Ahādīth* As Proof When It Can Be Proven That The Narrators Met One Another And There Is No *Mudallas* Among Them**

Some of our contemporaries who are claimed to have knowledge of *Hadīth* have spoken about the examination of chains and explained what is authentic and what is unsound according to their view, and if we were to avoid discussing how bad their methods and views are, that would be a good idea and the right thing to do, because ignoring a corrupt view is the best way to kill it off and make the one who said it less known. It is better, so that the ignorant will not know anything about them. But because we fear the consequences, and because the ignorant may be deceived by their innovations and may rush to believe their mistakes and flawed arguments, we decided to expose their flawed views and refute their opinions as much as is appropriate. That is better for the people and will bring better results, if Allāh wills.

The claimant whose flawed arguments we mentioned at the beginning of our discussion, claims that any *Hadīth* in which the chain says: "So-and-so narrated from (An) so-and-so",

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ صَحَّةِ الْاِحْتِجَاجِ  
بِالْحَدِيثِ الْمَعْنَعِنِ إِذَا امْكُنَ لِقَاءُ  
الْمَعْنَعِنِينَ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ فِيهِمْ مَدْلَسٌ)  
(التحفة ٨)

وَقَدْ تَكَلَّمَ بَعْضُ مُتَّحِلِي الْحَدِيثِ مِنْ  
أَهْلِ عَصْرِنَا فِي تَصْصِيحِ الْأَسَانِيدِ  
وَتَسْقِيمِهَا بِقَوْلٍ، لَوْ ضَرَبْنَا عَنْ حِكَايَتِهِ  
وَذَكَرْ فَسَادَهُ صَفْحًا، لَكَانَ رَأْيًا مَتِينًا،  
وَمَذْمَبًا صَحِيحًا؛ إِذِ الْإِعْرَاضُ عَنِ الْقَوْلِ  
الْمُطْرَحِ، أُخْرَى لِأَمَاتِيهِ وَإِخْمَالِ ذِكْرِ  
قَائِلِهِ، وَأَجْدَرُ أَنْ لَا يَكُونَ ذَلِكَ تَشْبِيهًا  
لِلْجُهَالِ عَلَيْهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّا لَمَّا تَخَوَّفْنَا مِنْ  
شُرُورِ الْعَوَاقِبِ وَاعْتِرَازِ الْجَهْلَةِ بِمُحَدَّثَاتِ  
الْأُمُورِ، وَإِسْرَاعِهِمْ إِلَى اعْتِقَادِ خَطَا  
الْمُخْطِئِينَ، وَالْأَقْوَالِ السَّاقِطَةِ عِنْدَ  
الْعُلَمَاءِ، رَأَيْنَا الْكُشْفَ عَنْ فَسَادِ قَوْلِهِ  
وَرَدَّ مَقَالَتِهِ بِقَدْرِ مَا يَلِيْقُ بِهَا مِنَ الرَّدِّ،  
أَجْدَى عَلَى الْأَنَامِ وَأَحْمَدَ لِلْعَاقِبَةِ - إِنْ  
شَاءَ اللَّهُ - .

وَرَعَمَ الْقَائِلُ الَّذِي افْتَتَحَنَا الْكَلَامَ  
عَلَى الْحِكَايَةِ عَنْ قَوْلِهِ، وَالْإِخْبَارِ عَنْ  
سُوءِ رَوِيَّتِهِ، أَنَّ كُلَّ إِسْنَادٍ لِحَدِيثٍ فِيهِ

and it is well established that they were contemporaries who could have met one another, and that the narrator could have heard it directly from the one from whom he narrated it, or he could have spoken with him directly, but we have no proof that he heard from him, and we have not found anything in any report to show that they met at all or spoke to one another - then it cannot be authentic, unless he has some proof that they met during their lifetimes once or more, or spoke to one another, or there is some report which shows that they met once in their lifetimes or more. If he has no proof to that effect, and there is no sound report which says that this narrator met the other or heard something from him - if this is the case, then this report cannot be authentic. In his view, the report is *Mawqûf*, unless it is proven to him in a report that he heard some *Hadîth*, a few or a lot, from him.

This view for criticizing chains - may Allâh have mercy on you - is an innovated and unprecedented view for which there is no support among the people of knowledge. The widely held view, on which there is agreement among those who have knowledge of reports both old and recent, is that in the case of every trustworthy man who narrated a *Hadîth* from another

فُلَانٌ عَنْ فُلَانٍ، وَقَدْ أَحَاطَ الْعِلْمُ بِأَنْهَمَا قَدْ كَانَا فِي عَصْرِ وَاحِدٍ، وَجَائِزٌ أَنْ يَكُونَ الْحَدِيثُ الَّذِي رَوَى الرَّاوي عَمَّنْ رَوَى عَنْهُ، قَدْ سَمِعَهُ مِنْهُ وَشَافَهُ بِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ لَا نَعْلَمُ لَهُ مِنْهُ سَمَاعًا وَلَمْ نَجِدْ فِي شَيْءٍ مِنَ الرِّوَايَاتِ أَنَّهَمَا اتَّفَقَا قَطُّ، أَوْ تَسَافَهَا بِحَدِيثٍ، أَنْ الْحُجَّةَ لَا تَقُومُ عِنْدَهُ بِكُلِّ خَبَرٍ جَاءَ هَذَا الْمَجِيءُ، حَتَّى يَكُونَ عِنْدَهُ الْعِلْمُ بِأَنْهَمَا قَدْ اجْتَمَعَا مِنْ دَهْرِهِمَا مَرَّةً فَصَاعِدًا، أَوْ تَسَافَهَا بِالْحَدِيثِ بَيْنَهُمَا، أَوْ يَرِدَ خَبَرٌ فِيهِ بَيَانُ اجْتِمَاعِهِمَا، أَوْ تَلَاقِيهِمَا، مَرَّةً مِنْ دَهْرِهِمَا فَمَا فَوْقَهَا، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ عِنْدَهُ عِلْمُ ذَلِكَ، وَلَمْ تَأْتِ رِوَايَةٌ صَحِيحَةٌ تُخْبِرُ أَنَّ هَذَا الرَّاويَ عَنْ صَاحِبِهِ قَدْ لَقِيَهِ مَرَّةً، وَسَمِعَ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا - لَمْ يَكُنْ فِي ثِقَلِهِ الْخَبَرُ عَمَّنْ رَوَى عَنْهُ ذَلِكَ، وَالْأَمْرُ - كَمَا وَصَفْنَا - حُجَّةٌ، وَكَانَ الْخَبَرُ عِنْدَهُ مُؤَوَّفًا، حَتَّى يَرِدَ عَلَيْهِ سَمَاعُهُ مِنْهُ لِشَيْءٍ مِنَ الْحَدِيثِ، قَلَّ أَوْ كَثُرَ فِي رِوَايَةِ مِثْلِ مَا وَرَدَ.

وَهَذَا الْقَوْلُ - يَرْحِمُكَ اللَّهُ - فِي الطَّعْنِ فِي الْأَسَانِيدِ، قَوْلٌ مُخْتَرَعٌ مُسْتَحْدَثٌ غَيْرٌ مَسْبُوقٍ صَاحِبُهُ إِلَيْهِ وَلَا مُسَاعِدَ لَهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ عَلَيْهِ وَذَلِكَ أَنَّ

man like him, and it is possible that he met him or heard from him because they lived at the same time, even if there is no report at all to tell us that they met or spoke with one another, the report is authentic and may be used as evidence, unless there is clear evidence to show that this narrator did not meet the one whom he supposedly narrated from, and that he did not in fact hear anything from him. But as the possibility is there, as we have explained above, then it is to be understood that he heard the report from him, unless there is evidence to the contrary.

So it is said to the one who introduced this view that we have mentioned above, and to those who support it: You accepted that a report of one trustworthy man, narrated from another trustworthy man, is sound and should be followed. Then you introduced a condition and said: Provided that it is proven that they met once or more than once, or that he heard something from him. Did you find this condition that you have stipulated narrated from one whose view is to be accepted? Otherwise, give us evidence to support what you are claiming.

If he claims that any of the scholars of the *Salaf* stipulated this condition for accepting reports, he should be asked about

الْقَوْلَ الشَّائِعَ الْمُتَّفَقَ عَلَيْهِ بَيْنَ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ  
بِالْأَخْبَارِ وَالرَّوَايَاتِ قَدِيمًا وَحَدِيثًا، أَنَّ  
كُلَّ رَجُلٍ ثِقَةٍ رَوَى عَنْ مِثْلِهِ حَدِيثًا،  
وَجَائِزٌ مُمَكِّنٌ لَهُ لِقَاؤُهُ وَالسَّمَاعُ مِنْهُ،  
لِيَكُونَهُمَا جَمِيعًا كَانَا فِي عَضْرِ وَاحِدٍ،  
وَإِنْ لَمْ يَأْتِ فِي خَبَرٍ قَطُّ أَنََّّهُمَا اجْتَمَعَا  
وَلَا تَسَافَهَا بِكَلَامٍ، فَالرَّوَايَةُ ثَابِتَةٌ،  
وَالْحُجَّةُ بِهَا لِزَمَةِ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ هُنَاكَ  
دَلَالَةٌ بَيِّنَةٌ: أَنَّ هَذَا الرَّاوِي لَمْ يَلْقَ مَنْ  
رَوَى عَنْهُ، أَوْ لَمْ يَسْمَعْ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا، فَأَمَّا -  
وَالْأَمْرُ مِنْهُمْ - عَلَى الْإِمْكَانِ الَّذِي  
فَسَّرْنَا، فَالرَّوَايَةُ عَلَى السَّمَاعِ أَبَدًا، حَتَّى  
تَكُونَ الدَّلَالَةُ الَّتِي بَيَّنَّا.

فَيَقَالُ لِمُخْتَرِعِ هَذَا الْقَوْلِ الَّذِي وَصَفْنَا  
مَقَالَتَهُ، أَوْ لِلذَّابِّ عَنْهُ: قَدْ أُعْطِيتَ فِي  
جُمْلَةِ قَوْلِكَ أَنَّ خَبَرَ الْوَاحِدِ الثَّقَةِ، عَنِ  
الْوَاحِدِ الثَّقَةِ حُجَّةٌ يَلْزَمُ بِهِ الْعَمَلُ، ثُمَّ  
أَدْخَلْتَ فِيهِ الشَّرْطَ بَعْدُ، فَقُلْتَ: حَتَّى  
يُعْلَمَ أَنََّّهُمَا قَدْ كَانَا اتِّفَاعًا مَرَّةً فَصَاعِدًا، وَ  
سَمِعَ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا، فَهَلْ تَجِدُ هَذَا الشَّرْطَ  
الَّذِي اشْتَرَطْتَهُ عَنْ أَحَدٍ يَلْزَمُ قَوْلُهُ؟ وَإِلَّا  
فَهَلُمَّ دَلِيلًا عَلَى مَا زَعَمْتَ.

فَإِنْ ادَّعَى قَوْلَ أَحَدٍ مِنْ عُلَمَاءِ  
السَّلَفِ بِمَا زَعَمَ مِنْ إِدْخَالِ الشَّرِيطَةِ

that. But neither he nor anyone else will ever find this proof. If he claims that there is evidence that supports his view, it should be said to him: "What is your evidence?" If he says: "I already stated it. On the basis that the narrators of reports, both old and more recent, narrated reports, one from another, without having met or heard one from another. And when I saw them allowing themselves to narrate reports in this manner, as *Mursal* reports without having heard them - and *Mursal* reports, in our view, and the view of those who have knowledge of reports, are not sound - then because of this problem, I needed to check and confirm whether the narrator of every report heard it from the one whom he claimed narrated it to him. If I verified that he had heard anything from him, then to me everything that he narrated after that would be authentic. But if it was not possible for me to verify that, I would leave this report and it would not be authentic in my view, because of the possibility that it may be *Mursal*."

Then it should be said to him: If the reason for your regarding a report as weak and as being unsound is the possibility that it may be *Mursal*, then you should not regard any *Mu'an'an Hadith* as authentic until you are

فِي تَثْبِيْتِ الْخَبَرِ، طُوْلَبَ بِهِ، وَلَنْ يَجِدَ هُوَ وَلَا غَيْرُهُ إِلَى إِيْجَادِهِ سَبِيْلًا، وَإِنْ هُوَ ادَّعَى فِيمَا زَعَمَ دَلِيْلًا يَحْتَجُّ بِهِ، قِيلَ [لَهُ]: وَمَا ذَلِكَ الدَّلِيْلُ؟ فَإِنْ قَالَ: قُلْتُهُ؛ لِأَنِّي وَجَدْتُ رُوَاةَ الْأَخْبَارِ قَدِيْمًا وَحَدِيْثًا يَرْوِي أَحَدُهُمْ عَنِ الْآخَرِ الْحَدِيْثَ وَلَمَّا يُعَايَنُهُ، وَلَا سَمِعَ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا قَطُّ، فَلَمَّا رَأَيْتُهُمْ اسْتَجَاوَزُوا رِوَايَةَ الْحَدِيْثِ بَيْنَهُمْ هَكَذَا عَلَى الْإِرْسَالِ مِنْ غَيْرِ سَمَاعٍ، وَالْمُرْسَلُ مِنَ الرُّوَايَاتِ فِي أَصْلِ قَوْلِنَا وَقَوْلِ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ بِالْأَخْبَارِ لَيْسَ بِحُجَّةٍ - اِحْتَجَّتْ، لِمَا وَصَفْتُ مِنَ الْعِلَّةِ، إِلَى الْبَحْثِ عَنْ سَمَاعِ رَاوِي كُلِّ خَبَرٍ عَنْ رَاوِيهِ، فَإِذَا أَنَا هَجَمْتُ عَلَى سَمَاعِهِ مِنْهُ لِأَدْنَى شَيْءٍ، ثَبَّتَ [عَنْهُ] عِنْدِي بِذَلِكَ جَمِيعُ مَا يَرْوِي عَنْهُ بَعْدُ، فَإِنْ عَزَبَ عَنِّي مَعْرِفَةُ ذَلِكَ، أَوْفَقْتُ الْخَبَرَ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ عِنْدِي مَوْضِعَ حُجَّةٍ لِإِمْكَانِ الْإِرْسَالِ فِيهِ.

فَيَقَالُ لَهُ: فَإِنْ كَانَتِ الْعِلَّةُ فِي تَضْعِيفِكَ الْخَبَرَ وَتَرْكِكَ الْأَحْتِجَاجَ بِهِ إِمْكَانَ الْإِرْسَالِ فِيهِ، لَزِمَكَ أَنْ لَا تُثَبِّتَ إِسْتِنَادًا مُعْتَمَدًا حَتَّى تَرَى فِيهِ السَّمَاعَ مِنْ أَوَّلِهِ إِلَى آخِرِهِ؟

satisfied that the narrators heard it from one another throughout the chain.

That is because the *Hadith* is reported to us with the chain of Hishâm bin 'Urwah, from his father, from 'Aishah. So we are certain that Hishâm heard it from his father, and that his father heard it from 'Aishah, as we know that 'Aishah heard it from the Prophet ﷺ. But it is possible, if Hishâm did not say in some of his reports, "I heard" or "(my father) told me", that there is someone else in the report between him and his father, and that man heard it from his father, and that he himself did not hear it directly from his father, but he wanted to narrate it as *Mursal*, and not mention the one from whom he heard it. If that is possible in the case of Hishâm narrating from his father, it is also possible in the case of his father narrating from 'Aishah, and in every chain of a *Hadith* in which there is no clear mention of the narrators hearing it from one another.

If we know in general that each of them heard a great deal from his companion, then it is possible that each of them could have curtailed it (the name or names) in some of the narrations; so he heard it from another (third) person narrating from him, then he narrated it as *Mursal* from him

وَذَلِكَ أَنَّ الْحَدِيثَ الْوَارِدَ عَلَيْنَا بِإِسْنَادِ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، فَيَقِينُ نَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هِشَامًا قَدْ سَمِعَ مِنْ أَبِيهِ، وَأَنَّ أَبَاهُ قَدْ سَمِعَ مِنْ عَائِشَةَ، كَمَا نَعْلَمُ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَدْ سَمِعَتْ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. وَقَدْ يَجُوزُ، إِذَا لَمْ يَقُلْ هِشَامٌ - فِي رَوَايَةِ يَرْوِيهَا عَنْ أَبِيهِ - : «سَمِعْتُ» أَوْ «أَخْبَرَنِي»، أَنْ يَكُونَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ أَبِيهِ فِي تِلْكَ الرِّوَايَةِ إِنْسَانٌ آخَرُ، أَخْبَرَهُ بِهَا عَنْ أَبِيهِ، وَلَمْ يَسْمَعْهَا هُوَ مِنْ أَبِيهِ، لَمَّا أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَرْوِيَهَا مُرْسَلًا، وَلَا يُسْنِدَهَا إِلَى مَنْ سَمِعَهَا مِنْهُ. وَكَمَا يُمَكِّنُ ذَلِكَ فِي هِشَامٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، فَهُوَ أَيْضًا مُمَكِّنٌ فِي أَبِيهِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، وَكَذَلِكَ كُلُّ إِسْنَادٍ لِحَدِيثٍ، لَيْسَ فِيهِ ذِكْرُ سَمَاعٍ بَعْضِهِمْ مِنْ بَعْضٍ.

وَإِنْ كَانَ قَدْ عُرِفَ فِي الْجُمْلَةِ أَنَّ كُلَّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمْ قَدْ سَمِعَ مِنْ صَاحِبِهِ سَمَاعًا كَثِيرًا، فَجَائِزٌ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمْ أَنْ يَنْزِلَ فِي بَعْضِ الرِّوَايَةِ فَيَسْمَعَ مِنْ غَيْرِهِ عَنْهُ بَعْضَ أَحَادِيثِهِ، ثُمَّ يُرْسِلُهُ عَنْهُ أَحْيَانًا، وَلَا يُسَمِّي مَنْ سَمِعَ مِنْهُ، وَيَنْشِطُ أَحْيَانًا فَيُسَمِّي [الرَّجُلَ] الَّذِي حَمَلَ عَنْهُ الْحَدِيثَ وَيَتْرَكَ الْإِرْسَالَ.

in some cases, without naming the one from whom he heard it, and on other occasions he does mention the name of [the man] who narrated the *Ḥadīth* to him, and he does not narrate it as *Mursal*.

What we have spoken of here is present in some *Aḥādīth*, and was widespread among trustworthy *Muhaddithīn* and the *ʿImma* among the people of knowledge.

We will mention a number of their reports to prove our point, which may be taken as an indication that there are many more, if Allāh the Most High wills.

For example, Ayyūb As-Sakhtiyānī, Ibn Al-Mubārak, Wakīʿ, Ibn Numair and others narrated from Hishām bin ʿUrwah, from his father, from ʿĀishah, [may Allāh be pleased with her, that she said]: “I used to put perfume on the Messenger of Allāh for *Ḥil* (when he exited *Ihrām*) and for his *Ḥurm* (when he entered *Ihrām*), using the best perfume that I could find.”

This exact same report was also narrated by Al-Laith bin Saʿd, Dāwūd Al-ʿAṭṭār, Ḥumaid bin Al-Aswad, Wuhaib bin Khālīd and Abū Usamah from Hishām. He said: “Uthmān bin ʿUrwah told me, from ʿUrwah, from ʿĀishah, from the Prophet ﷺ.”

Hishām narrated from his father, from ʿĀishah [that she

وَمَا قُلْنَا مِنْ هَذَا مَوْجُودٌ فِي الْحَدِيثِ، مُسْتَفِيزٌ مِنْ فِعْلِ ثِقَاتِ الْمُحَدِّثِينَ، وَأَيْمَةُ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ. وَسَنَذْكُرُ مِنْ رَوَايَاتِهِمْ عَلَى الْجِهَةِ الَّتِي ذَكَرْنَا عَدَدًا يُسْتَدَلُّ بِهَا عَلَى أَكْثَرِ مِنْهَا إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى.

فَمِنْ ذَلِكَ، أَنَّ أَيُّوبَ السَّخْتِيَّانِيَّ وَابْنَ الْمُبَارَكِ وَوَكَيْعًا وَابْنَ نُمَيْرٍ وَجَمَاعَةً غَيْرَهُمْ رَوَوْا عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [- رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا - قَالَتْ]: كُنْتُ أَطِيبُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِجَلِّهِ وَلِحُرْمِهِ بِأَطْيَبِ مَا أَجِدُ.

فَرَوَى هَذِهِ الرِّوَايَةَ بِعَيْنِهَا اللَّيْثُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ وَدَاوُدُ الْعَطَّارُ وَحُمَيْدُ بْنُ الْأَسْوَدِ وَوَهْبُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ وَأَبُو أَسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

وَرَوَى هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ [قَالَتْ]: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِذَا اغْتَسَفَ يَدْنِي إِلَيَّ رَأْسَهُ فَأَرْجُلُهُ وَأَنَا حَائِضٌ.

فَرَوَاهَا بِعَيْنِهَا مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

وَرَوَى الزُّهْرِيُّ وَصَالِحُ بْنُ أَبِي

said]: "When the Prophet performed *I'tikâf*, he put his head out to me and I combed his hair, while I was menstruating."

The same report was narrated by Mâlik bin Anas from Az-Zuhri, from 'Urwah, from 'Amrah, from 'Āishah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

Az-Zuhri and Ṣāliḥ bin Abī Ḥassān narrated from Abū Salamah, from 'Āishah: "The Prophet ﷺ used to kiss while he was fasting." Yaḥyā bin Abī Kathīr said concerning this report about kissing: Abū Salamah [bin 'Abdur-Raḥmān] informed me that 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azīz told him that 'Urwah told him, that 'Āishah told him, that the Prophet ﷺ used to kiss her while he was fasting.

Ibn 'Uyaynah and others narrated from 'Amr bin Dīnār, from Jābir that he said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ allowed us to eat the flesh of horses and he forbade us to eat the flesh of domestic donkeys."

This was narrated from Hammād bin Zaid, from 'Amr, from Muḥammad bin 'Alī, from Jābir, from the Prophet ﷺ. There are many reports of this type, too many to list them all. What we have mentioned is sufficient for those who understand.

If the reason why, according to what is dictated by the view of those we have described, a

حَسَّانَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُ وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ. فَقَالَ يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ فِي هَذَا الْخَبَرِ فِي الْقُبْلَةِ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ [بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ]؛ أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عُرْوَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَقْبَلُهَا وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ.

وَرَوَى ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ وَغَيْرُهُ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: أَطْعَمَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لُحُومَ الْخَيْلِ وَنَهَانَا عَنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمُرِ الْأَهْلِيَّةِ.

فَرَوَاهُ حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ عُمَرَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. وَهَذَا النُّحُوفُ فِي الرِّوَايَاتِ كَثِيرٌ. يَكْتُرُ تَعْدَادُهُ، وَفِيمَا ذَكَرْنَا مِنْهَا كِفَايَةُ لِذَوِي الْفَهْمِ.

فَإِذَا كَانَتْ الْعِلَّةُ عِنْدَ مَنْ وَصَفْنَا قَوْلُهُ مِنْ قَبْلُ، فِي فَسَادِ الْحَدِيثِ وَتَوَهِينِهِ، إِذَا لَمْ يُعْلَمْ أَنَّ الرَّاويَ قَدْ سَمِعَ مِمَّنْ رَوَى عَنْهُ شَيْئًا، إِمَّا كَانَ الْإِرْسَالُ فِيهِ، لَزِمَهُ تَرْكُ الْإِحْتِجَاجِ فِي قِيَادِ قَوْلِهِ بِرِوَايَةِ مَنْ يُعْلَمْ أَنَّهُ قَدْ سَمِعَ مِمَّنْ رَوَى عَنْهُ، إِلَّا فِي نَفْسِ الْخَبَرِ الَّذِي فِيهِ ذِكْرُ السَّمَاعِ؛ لِمَا بَيَّنَّا مِنْ

*Hadīth* is considered invalid and not authentic, is that it is not known that the narrator heard anything from the one from whom he is narrating, and that it may be a *Mursal* report; then they should not use any *Hadīth* as proof when it is known that the narrator heard it from the one whom he narrated it from, unless it says in the report itself that he heard it, because of what we have said about the *A'imma* who transmitted reports, who sometimes made their reports *Mursal* and did not mention the one from whom they heard the report, and who sometimes were more precise, and did attribute the report the way they heard it, so they curtailed (the chain) when they curtailed it, or they lengthened it when they lengthened it, as we explained.

We do not know of anyone among the *A'imma* of the *Salaf* - those who dealt with reports and examined the correctness of the chains and their weaknesses, such as Ayyūb As-Sakhtiyānī, Ibn 'Awn, Mālik bin Anas, Shu'bah bin Al-Ḥajjāj, Yaḥyā bin Sa'eed Al-Qaṭṭān, 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Mahdī and others from the people of *Hadīth* who came after them - who insisted on finding proof of hearing directly in the chains, as was claimed by the one whose view we referred to above.

قَبْلُ عَنِ الْأَيْمَةِ الَّذِينَ نَقَلُوا الْأَخْبَارَ، إِنَّهُ كَانَتْ لَهُمْ تَارَاتٍ يُرْسَلُونَ فِيهَا الْحَدِيثَ إِرسَالًا، وَلَا يَذْكُرُونَ مَنْ سَمِعُوهُ مِنْهُ، وَتَارَاتٍ يَنْشُطُونَ فِيهَا فَيَسْتَنْدُونَ الْخَبَرَ عَلَى هَيْئَةٍ مَا سَمِعُوا، فَيُخْبِرُونَ بِالتَّرْوِلِ فِيهِ إِنْ نَزَلُوا، وَبِالصُّعُودِ فِيهِ إِنْ صَعِدُوا، كَمَا شَرَحْنَا ذَلِكَ عَنْهُمْ.

وَمَا عَلِمْنَا أَحَدًا مِنْ أَيْمَةِ السَّلَفِ، مِمَّنْ يَسْتَعْمِلُ الْأَخْبَارَ وَيَتَفَقَّدُ صِحَّةَ الْأَسَانِيدِ وَسُقْمَهَا مِثْلَ أَيُّوبَ السَّخْتِيَانِيِّ، وَابْنِ عَوْنٍ، وَمَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، وَشُعْبَةَ بْنِ الْحَجَّاجِ وَيَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ الْقَطَّانِ، وَعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ مَهْدِيٍّ وَمَنْ بَعْدَهُمْ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْحَدِيثِ، فَتَشَا عَنْ مَوْضِعِ السَّمَاعِ فِي الْأَسَانِيدِ، كَمَا ادَّعَاهُ الَّذِي وَصَفْنَا قَوْلَهُ مِنْ قَبْلُ.

وَإِنَّمَا كَانَ تَفَقَّدُ مَنْ تَفَقَّدَ مِنْهُمْ سَمَاعَ رِوَاةِ الْحَدِيثِ مِمَّنْ رَوَى عَنْهُمْ إِذَا كَانَ الرَّاوي مِمَّنْ عُرِفَ بِالتَّدْلِيلِ فِي الْحَدِيثِ وَشُهْرَ بِهِ، فَحِينَئِذٍ يَنْحَثُونَ عَنْ سَمَاعِهِ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ. وَيَتَفَقَّدُونَ ذَلِكَ مِنْهُ، كَيْ تَنْزَاحَ عَنْهُمْ عِلَّةُ التَّدْلِيلِ.

فَمَا ابْتِغَى ذَلِكَ مِنْ غَيْرِ مُدْلِسٍ، عَلَى



Rather the scholars only tried to verify that the narrator of the *Hadith* actually heard it from the one whom he narrated it from, if the narrator was one of those who were known for *Tadlis*. In that case they would look for proof that he heard it from his narrators and try to verify that, so as to make sure that there was no *Tadlis* in this case.

That was not done in cases other than *Tadlis*, contrary to the view of the one who made the claim we mentioned, rather we have not heard of that from any of the *A'imma*, those whom we have named and those whom we have not named.

For example, 'Abdullâh bin Yazîd Al-Anşârî - who saw the Prophet ﷺ - narrated from Hudhaifah and from Abû Mas'ûd Al-Anşârî, and from both of them he narrated *Ahâdith* which he attributed directly to the Prophet ﷺ. But it is not mentioned in his report from them that he heard it from them, and we do not have any report on record that 'Abdullâh bin Yazîd spoke directly to Hudhaifah or Abû Mas'ûd, nor is there any mention that he saw them in any particular narration.

We have not heard from any of the people of knowledge of the past nor from any of those whom we met, any criticism of these two reports which were narrated

الْوَجْهِ الَّذِي زَعَمَ مَنْ حَكَيْنَا قَوْلَهُ، فَمَا سَمِعْنَا ذَلِكَ عَنْ أَحَدٍ مِمَّنْ سَمِينَا وَلَمْ نُسَمِّ مِنْ الْأَئِمَّةِ.

فَمِنْ ذَلِكَ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ يَزِيدَ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ - وَقَدْ رَأَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ - قَدْ رَوَى عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ وَعَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ، وَعَنْ كُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا حَدِيثًا يُسْنِدُهُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. وَلَيْسَ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ عَنْهُمَا ذِكْرُ السَّمَاعِ مِنْهُمَا، وَلَا حِفْظُنَا فِي شَيْءٍ مِنَ الرِّوَايَاتِ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ يَزِيدَ شَافَهُ حُذَيْفَةَ وَأَبَا مَسْعُودٍ بِحَدِيثٍ قَطُّ، وَلَا وَجَدْنَا ذِكْرَ رُؤْيِيهِ إِيَّاهُمَا فِي رِوَايَةٍ بَعَيْنِهَا.

وَلَمْ نَسْمَعْ عَنْ أَحَدٍ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ مِمَّنْ مَضَى، وَلَا مِمَّنْ أَدْرَكْنَا، أَنَّهُ طَعَنَ فِي هَذَيْنِ الْخَبَرَيْنِ - اللَّذَيْنِ، رَوَاهُمَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ، وَأَبِي مَسْعُودٍ - بِضَعْفٍ فِيهِمَا، بَلْ هُمَا وَمَا أَشْبَهَهُمَا، عِنْدَ مَنْ لَاقَيْنَا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ بِالْحَدِيثِ، مِنْ صِحَّاحِ الْأَسَانِيدِ وَقَوِيَّهَا، يَرَوْنَ اسْتِعْمَالَ مَا نُقِلَ بِهَا، وَالْإِحْتِجَاجَ بِمَا أَتَتْ مِنْ سُنَنِ وَآثَارٍ.

وَهِيَ فِي زَعْمِ مَنْ حَكَيْنَا قَوْلَهُ: مِنْ

by ‘Abdullâh bin Yazîd from Hudhaifah and Abû Mas’ûd, or any suggestion that these reports are weak. Rather these two reports and others like them, according to the people of knowledge of *Hadîth* whom we have met, are among the correct and have strong chains of narration, and they held the view that what is transmitted through them should be utilized, and proof may be sought in whatever *Sunan* and *Athâr* come from them.

According to this person of whom we have spoken above, they are weak and are to be overlooked, unless it can be verified that the narrator heard them from the one he is narrating from.

If we carry on counting the reports that are *Ṣaḥîh* according to the people of knowledge, and which prove that his argument is flawed, we will not be able to list them all. But we would like to list a number of them that will be sufficient to represent those that we did not mention from them.

Abû ‘Uthmân An-Nahdî and Abû Râfi‘ Aṣ-Ṣâ’igh were both men who lived during the *Jâhiliyyah* and also accompanied the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who had been present at Badr, as well as other Companions. They narrated reports from them, even

قَبْلُ، وَاهِيَّةٌ مُهْمَلَةٌ. حَتَّى يُصِيبَ سَمَاعَ الرَّاوي عَمَّن رَوَى.

وَلَوْ ذَهَبْنَا نُعَدُّ الْأَخْبَارَ الصَّحَاحَ عِنْدَ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ. يَمِّنُ بِهِمْ بِرُغْمِ هَذَا الْقَائِلِ وَنُحْصِيهَا، لَعَجَزْنَا عَنْ تَقْصِي ذِكْرِهَا وَإِحْصَائِهَا كُلِّهَا، وَلَكِنَّا أَحْبَبْنَا أَنْ نَنْصِبَ مِنْهَا عَدَدًا يَكُونُ سِمَةً لِمَا سَكَنَّا عَنْهُ مِنْهَا.

وَهَذَا أَبُو عُثْمَانَ التَّهْدِي، وَأَبُو رَافِعِ الصَّائِغُ، وَهُمَا يَمِّنُ أَدْرَكَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةَ وَصَحَبَا أَصْحَابَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّينَ هَلُمَّ جَرًّا. وَنَقَلَا عَنْهُمْ الْأَخْبَارَ حَتَّى نَزَلَا إِلَى مِثْلِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَابْنِ عُمَرَ وَذَوَيْهِمَا، قَدْ أَسْنَدَ كُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا عَنْ أَبِي بِنِ كَعْبٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حَدِيثًا، وَلَمْ نَسْمَعْ فِي رَوَايَةٍ بَعَيْنِهَا أَنَّهُمَا عَايَنَا أَبَيَا أَوْ سَمِعَا مِنْهُ شَيْئًا.

وَأَسْنَدَ أَبُو عَمْرٍو الشَّيْبَانِيُّ، وَهُوَ يَمِّنُ أَدْرَكَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةَ وَكَانَ فِي زَمَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ رَجُلًا، وَأَبُو مَعْمَرٍ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَخْبَرَةَ، كُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، خَبَرَيْنِ.

وَأَسْنَدَ عُيَيْدُ بْنُ غُمَيْرٍ عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حَدِيثًا،

from Abû Hurairah, Ibn 'Umar and the like. Each of them narrated a chain from Ubayy bin Ka'b from the Prophet ﷺ, but we have not heard in any particular report that they saw Ubayy or heard anything from him.

Abû 'Amr Ash-Shaibânî, who was one of those who lived during the *Jâhiliyyah* and was an adult at the time of the Prophet ﷺ, and Abû Ma'mar 'Abdullâh bin Sakhabarah each narrated two chains from Abû Mas'ûd Al-Anṣârî from the Prophet ﷺ.

'Ubaid bin 'Umair narrated a chain for a *Hadîth* from Umm Salamah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, from the Prophet ﷺ, and 'Ubaid [bin 'Umair] was born during the time of the Prophet.

Qais bin Abî Hâzim, who lived at the time of the Prophet ﷺ, narrated three chains for reports from Abû Mas'ûd Al-Anṣârî, from the Prophet ﷺ.

'Abdur-Rahmân bin Abî Layla - who learned from 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb and was a companion of 'Alî - narrated a chain for a *Hadîth* from Anas bin Mâlik from the Prophet ﷺ.

Rib'î bin Hirâsh narrated two *Hadîth* with a chain from 'Imrân bin Huṣain from the Prophet ﷺ, and a *Hadîth* from Abû Bakrah from the Prophet ﷺ. Rib'î heard from 'Alî bin Abî Tâlib and narrated from him.

Nâfi' bin Jubair bin Mut'im

وَعُبَيْدُ [بْنُ عُمَيْرٍ] وَلَدَ فِي زَمَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

وَأَسْنَدَ قَيْسُ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ - وَقَدْ أَدْرَكَ زَمَانَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ هُوَ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، ثَلَاثَةَ أَحْبَارٍ.

وَأَسْنَدَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي لَيْلَى - وَقَدْ حَفِظَ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ، وَصَحَبَ عَلِيًّا - عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حَدِيثًا.

وَأَسْنَدَ رَبِيعِيُّ بْنُ جِرَاشٍ عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حَدِيثَيْنِ. وَعَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حَدِيثًا. وَقَدْ سَمِعَ رَبِيعِيُّ مِنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ، وَرَوَى عَنْهُ.

وَأَسْنَدَ نَافِعُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ بْنُ مُطْعِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي شَرِيحٍ الْخَزَاعِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حَدِيثًا. وَأَسْنَدَ الثُّعْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي عِيَّاشٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ ثَلَاثَةَ أَحَادِيثَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

وَأَسْنَدَ عَطَاءُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ اللَّيْثِيُّ، عَنْ تَمِيمِ الدَّارِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حَدِيثًا.

وَأَسْنَدَ سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ عَنْ رَافِعِ بْنِ خَدِيجٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حَدِيثًا.

narrated a chain for a *Hadîth* from Abû *Shuraih* Al-*Khuzâ'i* from the Prophet ﷺ.

An-Nu'mân bin Abî 'Ayyâsh narrated chain for three *Ahâdîth* from Abû Sa'eed Al-*Khudrî*, from the Prophet ﷺ.

'Aṭâ' bin Yazîd Al-Laithî narrated a chain for a *Hadîth* from Tamîm Ad-Dârî from the Prophet ﷺ.

Sulaimân bin Yasâr narrated a chain for a *Hadîth* from Râfi' bin *Khadij* from the Prophet ﷺ.

Humaid bin 'Abdur-Rahmân Al-Himyari narrated a chain for several *Ahâdîth*, from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ.

In the case of all of these *Tâbi'in* to whom we have attributed the reports from the Companions whom we have named, it has not been preserved from them that they heard what they learned from them in the particular narration, nor that they met them in the very same narration.

But these chains, according to those who are knowledgeable about the reports and the narrations in correct chains, we do not know of any one at all who considered them as feeble nor searched for evidence that they heard it one from another. Because it is possible that they heard it one from another in all cases, and it is not strange, since they all lived at the time in question.

وَأَسَدٌ حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْجُمَيْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَحَادِيثَ.

فَكُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ التَّابِعِينَ الَّذِينَ نَصَبْنَا رَوَاتِهِمْ عَنِ الصَّحَابَةِ الَّذِينَ سَمِعْنَاهُمْ، لَمْ يُخَفِظْ عَنْهُمْ سَمَاعٌ عَلِمْنَاهُ مِنْهُمْ فِي رَوَايَةٍ بِعَيْنِهَا وَلَا أَنَّهُمْ لَقَوْهُمْ فِي نَفْسِ خَبَرٍ بَعَيْنِهِ.

وَهِيَ أَسَانِيدُ عِنْدَ ذَوِي الْمَعْرِفَةِ بِالْأَخْبَارِ وَالرَّوَايَاتِ مِنْ صِحَاحِ الْأَسَانِيدِ، لَا نَعْلَمُهُمْ وَهَنُوا مِنْهَا شَيْئًا قَطُّ، وَلَا التَّمَسُّوْا فِيهَا سَمَاعَ بَعْضِهِمْ مِنْ بَعْضٍ؛ إِذِ السَّمَاعُ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمْ مُمَكِّنٌ مِنْ صَاحِبِهِ غَيْرِ مُسْتَكْرٍ، لِكُونِهِمْ جَمِيعًا كَانُوا فِي الْعَصْرِ الَّذِي اتَّفَقُوا فِيهِ.

وَكَانَ هَذَا الْقَوْلُ الَّذِي أَخَذْتُهُ الْقَائِلُ الَّذِي حَكَيْتَاهُ، فِي تَوْهِينِ الْحَدِيثِ بِالْعِلَّةِ الَّتِي وَصَفَ أَقَلُّ مِنْ أَنْ يُعْرَجَ عَلَيْهِ وَيُنَازَرَ ذِكْرُهُ إِذْ كَانَ قَوْلًا مُخَدَّنًا وَكَلَامًا خَلْفًا لَمْ يَقُلْهُ أَحَدٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ سَلَفَ، وَيَسْتَنْكِرُهُ مَنْ بَعْدَهُمْ خَلَفَ، فَلَا حَاجَةَ بِنَا فِي رَدِّهِ بِأَكْثَرِ مِمَّا شَرَحْنَا، إِذْ كَانَ قَدْرُ الْمَقَالَةِ وَقَائِلِهَا الْقَدَرُ الَّذِي وَصَفْنَا.

This view which was invented by the one whom we spoke about, the view of considering a *Hadîth* feeble due to the reason which we described, is too insignificant to be discussed and argued about, because it is a new idea that has been invented of late, and was never suggested by any of the scholars among the *Salaf*, and was denounced by the later scholars who came after them. So there is no need for us to refute it by saying any more than what we have already said, because this view and its proponent are of little worth. And Allâh is the One Whose help we seek in refuting that which goes against the way of the scholars, and upon Him do we rely. Praise be to Allâh alone, and may Allâh send blessings and peace upon our master Muḥammad and upon his family and Companions.

وَاللَّهُ الْمُسْتَعَانُ عَلَى دَفْعِ مَا خَالَفَ  
مَذْهَبَ الْعُلَمَاءِ، وَعَلَيْهِ التَّكْلَانِ، وَالْحَمْدُ  
لِلَّهِ وَحْدَهُ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ  
وَأَلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.